



THE SATURDAY ANALYST AND LEADER;

A Review and Record of Political, Literary, Artistic, and Social Events.

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AUGUST 25, 1860.

{ Price 3d.

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With power to consolidate into paid up shares; each
share to carry with it a freehold land warrant for a
family plot, seven feet square, sufficient for two graves,
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The par value of each family plot being now two guineas
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See paragraph under the head Shares.

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AND

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THE NAVAL DISCIPLINE BILL.

THE Naval Discipline Bill is a somewhat tardy and insufficient, but nevertheless welcome concession to the enlightened spirit of the times. As Lord C. PAGET explained, on introducing this measure to the House of Commons, naval discipline is administered under a law, which, with trifling exceptions, is two hundred years old, and which is, in many respects, of a very barbarous and arbitrary character. The new Bill will correct an absurd restriction upon holding Courts Martial, which can at present only take place when five ships are present, and then only one such court could be held at a time. According to the new Bill, the presence of three ships will be sufficient, lieutenants will be empowered to sit on Courts Martial, and two or more may be held at one time. Under the old law certain grave offences could only be punished with death; under the new one the Courts may award penal servitude, or some other severe sentence short of a capital one. In dealing with mutiny, the new Bill avoids defining the offence. Originally, as drawn by the Admiralty, it did define it as the crime of two or more persons acting in combination; but when the Bill came before the Committee of the House of Lords, those "potent, grave, and reverend seignors" thought vagueness better than precision, and objected to any definition at all. The Government has accepted their views, and according to Lord C. PAGET, "the highest legal authorities" will still "feel great difficulty in saying what is and what is not Mutiny." The offence of "Desertion" is to be left equally unsettled; but the sailor will have some security, as the Bill makes "absence without leave" a separate, if not a distinct offence.

It could not be expected that the naval authorities would consent to give up the amusement of flogging; why should they, when no less than 10,000 men voluntarily entered the service last year? Some improvements are however to be made; the number of lashes is to be restricted to four dozen, and previous to their administration, one or two officers are to inquire into the case, and report their opinion to the captain, who will then act according to his own discretion. This will constitute some little safeguard against the brutality of a martinet captain, but it cannot satisfy public opinion—nor indeed can anything short of the entire abolition of the objectionable process of tearing the flesh off men's backs, in the vain expectation of improving their minds. Lord C. PAGET congratulated the House at the fact that flogging was dying out. In 1856, our naval authorities flogged one man out of every thirty-nine committed to their care. In 1857, they were satisfied with applying this torture to one in every forty-two. In 1858, the proportion sank a little lower, and was one in forty-eight; while in 1859, they only flogged one in every sixty-seven. Sir C. NAPIER, who always comes in like a skeleton at the Admiralty feast, dispelled the pleasing illusion that the growth of good conduct was causing the death of that cat, which seems to have more lives than tails, by telling the House that "discipline in the navy was very much relaxed indeed. At no time since the conclusion of the last war, were there so many instances of insubordination and irregularity as at the present moment. Drunkenness, too, had increased very much." We do not doubt the truth of the old Admiral's assertions, but we want to know the cause of this lamentable state of things, and especially why "desertion has got to such a pitch that it was perfectly impossible for the officers to prevent it."

We should like to know whether this comes from a bad quality of the men, or from the bad method of treating the men, or from both conjoined. Sir C. NAPIER complains of the impossibility of maintaining discipline "when honourable gentlemen were crying out to do away with corporal punishment;" but that punishment undoubtedly lowers the class of men whom it is possible to enlist, and if its existence frightens some bad men away from crimes, it frightens good men away from the service, and thus does far more harm than good.

There ought to be nothing in the naval service of England to make it an object of dread, and when officers flog men to prevent their running away, it is a convincing proof that the system is radically bad. The naval service ought in every respect to be preferable to the mercantile service. It should secure for the men better food, lodging, and treatment than the average of private ships are likely to supply, with the further advantage of giving permanent employment. In France the best seamen can be obtained by compulsion. In England we cannot now adopt these violent measures, and we must either have a great many bad seamen on board our ships, or make the navy so popular as to attract the best. At present, it must be admitted that we fail to a very large extent, and if

the prospect of war rendered it necessary to obtain a large number of men quickly, we should fill our ships with the same sort of crews that sailed under Sir C. NAPIER in the Baltic, and who would not for many months be fit to meet an enemy on equal terms.

Neither the navy nor the army can be effectually reformed until we have a very improved Parliament, that will set its face against the abuse of patronage, and not permit either Courts or Cabinets to make it the means of purchasing political influence. The flogging system is partly, if not chiefly, maintained to compensate for want of skill and attention on the part of the officers; and this fact is so well known in high quarters, that no Government has hitherto consented to publish the names of the officers in the flogging returns. The successful management of large masses of men under any circumstances, and especially on board a ship, requires peculiar talents and unremitting industry, and promotions should be made to depend upon the possession of the necessary aptitude as well as upon mere professional skill. No officer should be allowed to remain in command who cannot preserve order without frequent punishment; and, unless clear proof can be afforded to the contrary, the insubordination or inefficiency of a crew should always be presumed to prove the unfitness of those in command.

It would not be expedient to make the House of Commons, either directly or indirectly, the source of employment or promotion; but it can and ought to be an excellent check against abuse; and wherever promotions do not take place in consequence of seniority, the Executive should be called upon to publish a list of the services of the person promoted, and also a list of all other officers of the same rank and equal or longer standing, who have been passed over. It would also be well to appoint a Committee each Session, to examine into the way in which the patronage of the Government had been exercised. If a war occurred, we should be in more danger from the corrupt abuse of patronage, than from all other sources put together.

THE MAYOR AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE peace-at-any-price party are mad enough in all conscience; but those bitten by Mr. URQUHART are far madder than those bitten by Mr. BRIGHT. The Mayor of Gateshead, Mr. GEORGE CRAWSHAY, appears anxious to make this proposition distinctly understood, and accordingly has made a pretty quarrel with Mr. BAXTER LANGLEY, the Editor and Publisher of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*. It appears that Mr. LANGLEY published in that journal some articles likely to encourage British Volunteers to join GARIBALDI, which is as heinous an offence in the eyes of Mr. URQUHART as it is in those of the POPE.

In the articles alluded to Mr. LANGLEY carefully avoided overstepping the law, and pointed out distinctly enough that enlistment in England would be illegal. There was, however, he said, nothing to prevent Englishmen going to Sicily, if they pleased, or when there joining GARIBALDI if they liked. For these articles Mr. GEORGE CRAWSHAY, who happens—to the discredit of the place, to be Mayor of Gateshead—applied for a warrant against Mr. LANGLEY in the Newcastle Police Court, and seems to have excited much merriment among the good folks of that radical and enlightened town.

Mr. CRAWSHAY contended that Mr. LANGLEY had, by publishing the matter we have described, subjected himself to the penalties of a misdemeanour under the 59 Geo. III., cap. 69. The question was whether such writings, addressed to the world at large, did amount to an attempt to "hire, engage, and procure" any one to enlist contrary to the aforesaid Act. The MAYOR of NEWCASTLE and his colleagues, after a short consultation, decided that they did not: whereupon Mr. CRAWSHAY declared that he should carry his case to the Court of Queen's Bench.

Our readers are probably aware that, according to Mr. URQUHART and his followers, GARIBALDI is merely an instrument of Russia, and that Lord PALMERSTON is well paid by the Czar for the assistance he has given to the Sicilian movement. It is therefore a matter of the most serious importance to help Austria and the Pope, who are the true friends of liberty, and to denounce GARIBALDI, MAZZINI, KOSSUTH, VICTOR EMMANUEL, Lord PALMERSTON, and we suppose also, Lord J. RUSSELL, as traitors and enemies to human right. We believe that there are half-a-dozen persons besides Mr. GEORGE CRAWSHAY, sufficiently demented to believe this ridiculous nonsense; but it remained for the Mayor of Gateshead to assail the liberty of the press, and try to make a

penal offence punishable by fine and imprisonment of an expression of opinion and a narration of facts, that nineteen-tenths of the people of England indulge in from day to day. In his own locality, Mr. GEORGE CRAWSHAY has made himself a public laughing-stock for many years, but his connection with a wealthy iron firm has enabled him to become a "Mayor," and after this last exhibition of intelligence, his fellow-townsmen ought to present him with a cap and bells. The essence of the offence constituted by the Foreign Enlistment Act consists in some act of personal solicitation or hiring, and it was plain that a general inquiry, "Who will fight for GARIBALDI," was quite a different thing from endeavouring to induce JONES and SMITH to enlist in his ranks. As Lord PALMERSTON explained to some members of the "POPE'S Brass Band," only great clumsiness on the part of GARIBALDI's agents could possibly bring them within the meshes of the law; and individual freedom must be altogether abridged, if Englishmen are to be prevented from travelling to Italy, and joining that noble army by whom her liberation is becoming an accomplished fact.

It is quite ridiculous to attempt to stop these movements. All that could possibly be done would be to change their form. As soon as it was found that some persons were afraid to send money to Mr. ASHURST for the "million of muskets," they were invited by Mr. HODGE to subscribe to a "GARIBALDI Testimonial;" and if Mr. GEORGE CRAWSHAY should alarm anybody about foreign enlistment, what is there to hinder the formation of a "GARIBALDI Railway Corps," to facilitate the communication between Naples and Turin?

We do not suppose that Mr. CRAWSHAY entertains any spite against Mr. LANGLEY, or seriously imagines that he can succeed in his foolish purpose of coercing those who do not agree with him. The Mayor of Gateshead appears to suffer from diseased vanity; he wants distinction, and no judicious friend appears able to point out a rational method within his reach. The friends of GARIBALDI ought not, however, to complain. He advertises their plans, and has succeeded in showing that the Act of Parliament he relied upon is quite insufficient to prevent the movement he objects to. It was just as well that the legal bugbear should be made ridiculous, and we do not know anybody better able to bring it into contempt than the fussy and foolish gentleman whom Gateshead thought proper to choose for its Mayor.

GARIBALDI IN CALABRIA.

THE anxiously expected moment has arrived when the patriot chief of the Italians once more trusts to Divine Providence and a just cause, or tempts Fortune in an enterprise of great peril, but also of "great pith and moment." His conduct will be looked at in both these lights, but the former will be the most general and the most true. The little band of Greeks at Salamis had not a more desperate task before them, nor was the defeat of the barbarian host of less consequence to humanity than is the issue of the Italian struggle, which must decide whether twenty-six millions of a race remarkable for its genius and its power to minister to human progress shall finally escape from the hateful thralldom of despotism, and take its place among the free and foremost nations of the earth. There is not a brave heart in Europe, uncorrupted by Papal superstition, that does not beat faster, in anxious expectation of receiving early news of GARIBALDI's success, and on the shores of the Danube, and the recesses of the Carpathians, millions know that their chance of freedom is intimately connected with the fortunes of the Italian cause.

If GARIBALDI rescues Naples from its atrocious government, Sardinia will be strong enough to attempt the liberation of Venetia. The Austrian knows this, and it is not improbable that he will try to take time by the forelock, and be first in the strife. The crafty, but foolish German Princes, with Prussia at their head, bid fair to be accomplices of Austria in her evil designs, and Englishmen cannot declare too strongly that they will not permit the French alliance to be broken for the "balance of power," through KAISER and the POPE.

GARIBALDI is the very type of a popular hero, and we must strain every nerve to assist his cause. The odds against him are enormous; and with the immediate prospect of fighting Austria before her, Sardinia can afford him little help.

England can, and we believe will do much in money, arms, and sympathy, and those who do assist, will, in after years, be proud to tell their children that they were fellow-workers with Italy when her liberties were won. The capture of Reggio is a happy omen of future triumphs.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

POLITICS, like poverty, make men acquainted with strange bedfellows. We are afraid that politics cannot be a very straightforward trade, or this would not be the case. What necessity can there be for a political man in his political capacity to associate with persons, or avail himself of the services of persons, whom, in his capacity of private gentleman, he would scorn to be seen talking to? Those who make politics the business of their life and the stepping-stone of their ambition can best answer this question. We do not doubt that they see and feel the necessity. Some shopkeepers will tell you that copy-slip morality is all wrong about honesty, and that that quality is the very worst policy, if you mean making a fortune. If your aim in life be a handsome competency and a suburban mansion, your motto must be "turmeric and devil's dust." The real article is only for the mean-spirited persons who go in for a hand-to-mouth existence and an approving conscience. The principle of these people is, that as they live in Rogues'-town they must do as rogues do; that is sound policy all the world over. Politicians may view their world by the same light. "Gentlemen opposite" play these tricks; we must pay them off in their own coin, or get the worst of it. And it is not human quietly to accept the worst of it, either in the shop or in the senate.

We are not about to charge our political men with any vast amount of dishonourable dealing in the discharge of their public duties, or, indeed, with any disposition to dishonourable dealing whatever; but it is, nevertheless, very evident that there is a class of persons firmly impressed with the idea that men in office have always a good deal of dirty work, only wanting dirty fellows to do it. It is an article of faith with these people that ministers and legislators, whether whig, tory, or radical, are always ready to bribe, treat, and intimidate, whenever they think they can gain any party advantage thereby. So far the estimate which these persons form of public men may be regarded as a compliment. But they have also another article of belief, and that is, that public men, by proper management, may always be induced to perpetrate a job. The governing classes may not be so highly flattered on this score, for though it may, in some degree, be complimentary to a man to regard him as a rogue, it is in the highest degree insulting to his vanity and his self-esteem to account him simply a fool. But the BRACHES, the IRWINS, the JOSONS, and the BRODIES evidently look upon our public men as both.

The proceedings before the Berwick Election Commission furnish us with a striking portrait of one of these House of Commons bores. It is not the "portrait of a gentleman" this time, but the portrait of a discharged sergeant—one Sergeant BRODIE—a personage about whom the public has been troubled more than once before now. This person, it may be remembered, was dismissed from the cavalry on account of the part he took in connection with a duel. These circumstances, if we remember aright, were no discredit to him, but rather the contrary. He was afterwards dismissed from an appointment in the saddlery department of Weedon, and here again the Sergeant seemed to be an ill-used man. What, however, was his misfortune in one sense, redounded to his great advantage. He came up to town a full-fledged political martyr, and succeeded in bringing his case before the House of Commons. For a time the great question of the day was the BRODIE case. There was a BRODIE party, and an anti-BRODIE party; and the wrongs of BRODIE were as warmly debated as if BRODIE had been the Reform Bill or Church Rates. The Sergeant being a shrewd man in his way, did not fail to take advantage of the interest which he excited. He haunted the lobby, and made himself personally known to all who took an interest, or were likely to take an interest, in his case. He did not get any redress, but he scraped acquaintance with Lord PANMURE, Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. DISRAELI, and various other distinguished men, and so set up a reputation for being on intimate terms with great people. From that time, until the present month, the fame of BRODIE slept. But now again we hear the sound of his trumpet. He has evidently been turning his House of Commons acquaintance to good account. A general election is on the *tapis*, and we behold the dashing Sergeant walking about Leicester-square with Mr. DISRAELI's private secretary. The Sergeant is desirous of showing Mr. EARLE the lions of the square, and takes him to WYLD'S News Rooms to hear a debate; but, unfortunately for Mr. EARLE, the flow of eloquence has given place to the flow of liquor on the occasion, and instead of an orator pouring forth a Ciceronian invective against Lord PALMERSTON, the honourable gentleman only beheld two men drinking. But that is nothing. What did Mr. DONALD NICOLL, M.P. for Frome, see on the evening of the 14th of April, 1859? He actually saw Sergeant BRODIE in conversation with Mr. DISRAELI himself—with the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER! Mr. NICOLL saw them walk together towards the library, and presently BRODIE returned alone, bearing in his hand an envelope, with the seal of the House of Commons stamped upon it. And this was the account which Sergeant BRODIE gave Mr. NICOLL of his interview with Mr. DISRAELI. That gentleman wanted to know if Mr. BRODIE could do anything to serve the Conservative party at the general election. BRODIE said he could; he had relations at Berwick, and knew the weak points of the electors, and was acquainted with the frail section of the electors at Frome. Mr. DISRAELI hereupon expressed his wish, in strict confidence, that BRODIE should get some one to attack Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. VERNON SMITH, at WYLD'S News Rooms. All this had been confided to Mr. BRODIE in strict confidence; but he was too good a Liberal, and too devoted to Mr. NICOLL's cause, to assist in such a plot. Here, then, we have the Right Honourable BENJAMIN DISRAELI, Chancellor of Her MAJESTY's Exchequer, concocting

with a discharged non-commissioned officer a mean and paltry plot for bribing electors, and getting up a sham demonstration of public opinion against his Parliamentary opponents. Sergeant BRODIE must have thought Mr. NICOLL credulous indeed, to believe such a monstrous story.

The fact is, it might have happened to any other Member of Parliament who took an interest in Sergeant BRODIE, to be represented as acting the same part. It might have been Lord PALMERSTON, Lord PANMURE, or Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, for BRODIE had made his case known to all three personages, and all of them were more or less inclined to sympathise with him, and obtain him redress, or, at least, employment. Mr. DISRAELI, like others, felt for his misfortunes, and was anxious to serve him if he could. Mr. EARLE's version of the lobby conspiracy reveals what no one can doubt to be the true state of the case. BRODIE, having been denied access to Mr. DISRAELI at his private residence, lay in wait for the minister at the entrance to the House, and importuned him for a recommendation that would obtain him employment. Mr. DISRAELI told him to go to Mr. Rose, the Parliamentary agent, and mention his name, and possibly that gentleman might employ him in connexion with the general election. BRODIE, with characteristic perinacity, asked to have this recommendation in writing, and Mr. DISRAELI, in an unguarded moment, was induced to go into the library and write a note to Mr. Rose. And it was the envelope of this note which BRODIE flashed in Mr. NICOLL's face as the evidence of Mr. DISRAELI's guilt. The note itself, which Mr. DISRAELI says might have been read out at Charing-cross, was never shown to any one—of course not. But we want to know how this man ever came to be tolerated at all in the lobby of the House of Commons. Why did Lord PANMURE interest himself so much in the BRODIE fortunes? Why did Lord PALMERSTON introduce him to Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT? Why did Mr. DISRAELI allow him the liberty of saying, when he offered him a verbal introduction, "Oh, that won't do, you must give me something written"? Were they really so deeply interested in the Sergeant, or is their solicitude to be attributed to the predilection of their class for a "party with a grievance"? That any one of them is capable of making a proposition like that ascribed by BRODIE to Mr. DISRAELI, we entirely disbelieve; nevertheless, we cannot help seeing in the favour shown to BRODIE, and the liberties he was allowed to take, the leaven of the political party tactics of a bygone age. If ministers and public men will condescend to patronise such paltry agents, they must put up with all the annoyance that naturally results from such a connexion. Agents like Sergeant BRODIE can only serve a minister or a Member of Parliament, as a messenger or a courier can serve him; and no Member of Parliament would permit a messenger or a courier to waylay him, and take him by the button-hole in the lobby of the House of Commons. Whether justly or not, such connexions suggest suspicions, which it cannot be the interest of any public man to incur.

THE CRUSADE.

THE night is darkest a little before dawn, the fruit sweetest a little before ripeness.

"Even at the instant of repair and health,
The fit is strongest; evils that take leave,
At their departure most of all show evil."

We quote one of SHAKESPEARE's deepest, and least hackneyed aphorisms, and we would fain hope that these fearful Mahometan outrages are the first violent kickings and lungings which precede coming dissolution, though religions die hard, and their death-pangs are affairs not of days, or years, but of centuries. For the persistence of religious effete, and practically discredited, there are various causes; sometimes sheer antagonism, and the spirit of resistance keeps them on their legs; sometimes the advancing religion which is gaining on their territory is infected by them, and loses its vigour by the corruption of their neighbourhood; sometimes the holders of the worthier creed are teasing, fretful, and provocative; again there is the stimulus of the real sense of danger. We boast of thorough toleration in England, and unquestionably there are few genera of religion, rational or irrational, which might not be indulged with a reasonable allowance for their ritual, if not too demonstrative, in this island. But let the encroachment be really serious, let the alien creed threaten predominance, and claim anything more than the mere liberty of existing undisturbed, and the children of the original faith, with power in their hands, would not be very nice as to their measures of suppression. All these causes have been at work in Syria and Turkey, and we need scarcely wonder at this sudden and ghastly outblaze of fanaticism. Christianity, we are told, has been making rapid progress in the SULTAN's dominions; he himself is a Bible reader, having the Christian volume in his hands, it is said, oftener than the Koran; and the true Turk trembles with rage and fear, like the Hindoo Sepoy; and wild tales are told, which to him seem not improbable, of a violent universal suppression of Islamism. Again, the old Christian tribes, for we do not speak here of the new converts, are, we are told, corrupt, aggressive, and, in fact, have learnt not a few lessons from the religion of which they are the bitter enemies. Indeed, nothing has been wanting either to lay the mine, or spring it. A firm hand and keen eye only could have stayed the mischief, and unfortunately the present ruler of Turkey has neither the one nor the other. Weakness is all very well in a monarch where roads are level or waters smooth, but where inferior agencies are malign and multi-form, it is almost as bad as the quickness and violence which it is incompetent to control. The SULTAN is powerless among his pachas and soldiers;—the latter are unruly beggars, because the

former are impudent extortioners; and on one of the finest empires in the world, and the richest in natural productions, the sun shines in vain. With the moral, and if needs be, the physical force of the first nations in Europe to back him, the SULTAN has not had the courage to keep his promise, and to make what we believe to be his will on the subject of toleration felt and known. Turkey wants a will such as that which put down jannissaries and mamelukes, such a will as has been exerted by some of the CZARS of Russia, oftener perhaps than by any other potentates in Europe, and at greater personal risk; such a will as that which burnt, one after another, the title deeds of an unruly nobility; and again, in a later instance, curbed the patriarchate and disbanded the Strelitzes. The SULTAN acts like a man in bodily fear of the bow-string, and such men are never to be trusted: they are the puppets of the merest and most pressing fear, and where this is paramount all the minor virtues are in vain; they may exist, but not stand in the face of an enemy, unless fortitude is their captain.

There is one fear which the SULTAN need not add to his other panics, that of the charge of being a renegade, if he is not, indeed, "almost a Christian" already. Intolerance to Christians, "*jusque à la mort*," was no part of the original profession of ISLAM, as he ought to know well. Let him reduce the practice of his creed to its original principles, and teach his bigoted subjects what is the theory of their belief, often as it has been violated in practice. The *Times*, if we mistake not, a week or two back, offered some remarks on the uniformity of Mahometanism; we confess we have read history somewhat differently. No religion has been so varied and inconsistent in its conduct and morals; they have been as shifting as have been the fortunes and dynasties of its representative monarchs: tolerant in one country, tyrannical in another; truculent Alis and Ottomans are mingled with courteous and chivalric Saladdins and Saphadins. If it was exterminating in Arabia and Hindostan, it was courteous and civilized in Bagdad, Cordova, and Grenada. All that we ask of the SULTAN is to insist on the adoption of one of the milder phases of Mahometanism, with full liberty to punish Christians legally, when they interfere with the person or property of the Mahometan, or even grossly insult his creed; and, at the same time, to adopt what is becoming gradually the creed of Europe, that every man has the right, by reason and argument, to attempt to diffuse his own religious convictions as widely as he can; for from this degree of light no European monarch has any right to exclude himself or his subjects;—not merely to think but to act on this principle, the SULTAN must be made. We look with anxiety to see what will be done with the criminal Pachas, and the ringleaders of the Turkish troops;—if he has not the courage to hang them somebody else must. The Christian nations have already shown much patience, and been counting political reasons on their fingers considerably too long. If Christians had been thus ruthlessly massacred in old OLIVER's time he would have known why before this. We fully believe LOUIS NAPOLEON to be sincere in his indignation, with no more *arrière pensée* than every potentate of Europe must have in the present complications.

The French are often first and foremost where a grand and noble act has to be done, especially where it is likely to be attended with historical *éclat* and the clapping of the hands of future generations, though French patience does not last so long as ours, and French PHILIPS leave English RICHARDS to fight out the crusade, having pocketed the glory of the commencement. May the present LOUIS be commencing his crusade with as much honesty as the ninth of that name, and come out of it with more honour and greater benefit to the Christian cause. Just to look back further again for a moment, may we have no selfish petty quarrels about *protégée* GUY of Lusignan, or CONRADS of Montserrat; and may what we sincerely believe has begun in good cause, and in all honour and friendship, not end in distrust, rivalry, and alienation; and in finishing the crusade as England finished (as usual) that of the LION-HEART, by the payment, in some shape or other, of a good round ransom.

Even the little petty Syrian kingdoms of the GODFREYS and the BORMONDS, in the establishment of which the first and most glorious crusade terminated, never turned out well; and we should be sorry to see petted and patronised viceroys appointed over what are now Turkish provinces, nominally protecting the interests of Greek, Romish, or Protestant interests, and really making mischief.

THE INDIAN REBELLION.*

THE horrors of the Sepoy mutiny still continue to live in books, and these still bear marks of the excitement that almost maddened the British mind in 1857 and 1858. Mr. Lowe, a medical officer, at Madras, to the corps of Sappers and Miners, yet suffers under the impressions he then received, and sees in the natives, on whom vengeance was taken, only the murderers of his countrymen, not human beings having rights and a land of birth. He sees only the rebel, cunning, hypocritical, lying, treacherous, filthy, insolent, bigoted; not "the mild Hindu" disputing with his conqueror. Nor can we wonder at it; for the atrocities on the part of the latter were excessive. Yet he feels it necessary to excuse the greatness of British vengeance. "It was necessary. Nothing less could have answered the ends; and though a drum-head court-martial is a short affair, and soldiers long accustomed to scenes of blood sit in judgment, yet justice is done. The people were drunk with the blood of our countrymen, mad with excesses, blind to everything

* Central India during the Rebellion of 1857 and 1858. A Narrative of operations of the British Forces from the suppression of mutiny in Aurangabad to the capture of Gwalior under Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., &c., and Brigadier Sir C. Stuart, K.C.B. By Thomas Lowe, M.R.C.S.E., L.A.C., Medical Officer to the Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners. Longman and Co.

but fatalism, and desirous of nothing but rapine and political chaos, and for such a state of affairs an active and potent remedy was needed."

We have no disposition now to repeat the dreadful tale, but, as in this book there are some striking passages of original description, we shall depart from our general rule, and venture to bring one or two before the eye of our readers. Mr. Lowe has not, for instance, forgotten to describe the beauties and peculiarities of the scenery through which the troops had to march. This he does with skill and knowledge. Take the following description of morning:—

"We entered the foot of the ghaut, about 3 a.m., when the fires flitted about in thousands, and the stars above shone brilliantly. As we ascended morning broke over our heads, while it seemed night in the depths below us. Gradually nature seemed to awake from her sleep, and then all was emerald and velvety, and subdued in the distance like the softest misty pencilings of Turner's happiest pieces. The giant trees of the forest were clustered together in the valleys and on the hill's side like tufts of embossed velvets, lightening and darkening with every gleam of coming day; here and there trees of varied blossom formed stalwart supports for fantastic creepers revelling in wild profusion; while on the decayed trunks of others, gorgeous parasites had made their homes; yonder a tiny cataract poured its crystal drops, to bound from rock to rock to the peaceful valley below; here was an embowered well for the thirsty traveller, shaded by mango trees drooping with golden fruit, near which the birds sang as sweetly as though they lived on honey-dew and breathed an air untainted by earth. The very grass seemed to live in luxury, and smile as Aurora passed over, and as cloud after cloud dissolved, and the bright sunbeams stole over the hill's tops, the arborescent grasses and distant trees seemed burnished with silver and gold, as they waved in the wind. As the sun warmed the valleys below, every object seemed to exist in sweetest harmony—so peaceful, pure, and happy. But what pen can portray nature? Here all was beauty, majesty, and peace. No cottage, no herd, no happy children, no woodman's distant-sounding axe, no village spire, no church bell to call to the altar of the Creator of all! no, nothing but silent grandeur—the everlasting hills mutely pointing heavenward."

The reader has seen that the author had to apologize for our military doings amidst these sublime scenes, on the score of "necessity—the tyrant's plea." The excuse, however, detracts not from the terrors that he describes. Vengeance, which he calls justice, is either inhuman or preter-human. The heart of the benevolent naturally repudiates such ghastly exhibitions. Life in India, as it then was, presented to the mind of the observer an image of one "standing on the verge of a volcanic crater, the sides of which were fast crumbling away from his feet, while the boiling lava was ready to erupt and consume him." Under such circumstances fear, rather than conscience, would guide his actions. It was the morning of the 27th September. Service at church was just over. A salute from the heavy guns of the fort was fired. Startled attention questioned the "wherefore?" It was in honour of the capture of Delhi. "This famous stronghold was again in our keeping. It had fallen by assault some thirteen days before. This news was known in the native bazaar, two or three days prior to the official announcement, when twenty-one guns poured forth their loud voices on the still air of a bright sabbath morn, proclaiming the glorious achievement of General Wilson's army. I hesitate not to say, that every soul felt grateful for what this noble army had endured and effected. A burden seemed at once to be lifted from the heavily oppressed hearts of the British, and now they could breathe more freely, and again exult, as of old, in their prowess."

This incident serves to fix the date of the transactions. The author proceeds in his vehement and graphic manner to present the most interesting details within his knowledge of the stirring scene. Casualties and crimes, groups of animals and men, panoramas of beauty and grandeur, and excited life, dreadful tales of burning villages, consumed amid a din of voices, volleys of musketry rattling, and screams and howlings of dogs—these form the substance of his glittering pages. Gayer and merrier incidents are sometimes found, but these, by contrast, only serve to enhance the gloom of the narrative. There is also many a picture of battles, and of the field after battle, and some horrors by which the campaign was disfigured, to which we may not even allude. One feature, however, the author notes as worthy of attention, that "during these troublous times, the peasant and agriculturist continued their ordinary labour as though nothing in the world was afoot of greater moment than the seed they were sowing, or the crop they were reaping."

"One of the most marvellous things is the way in which women and children spring up with an army. A force may march out for the field with only, perhaps, a slight sprinkling of native women with them, such as milkwomen or horsekeepers' wives; but, ere long, more and more women and children appear; and, by and by, on either flank of the force, there is a brigade of women riding tattoo astride, and chattering like parrots all the time. The milk-women are wonderful beings, they not only march with the force, carrying milk upon their heads (where they get it from is a mystery) to supply the men as they go, but after camp is pitched, their voices are heard everywhere crying out *doodh* for the whole day long. One woman generally attaches herself to a particular corps, and thus each corps is supplied with milk. Although the women undergo considerable fatigue, they seem to thrive on the occupation."

Dogs also increase in numbers on the march. The mutineers, for some time, would not believe that Delhi had fallen, and they still continued an insane resistance. They were days of tribulation and uncertainty. Accidents were perpetually occurring. Guns would frequently explode. "In one moment those men, who were marching cheerfully along in the pleasant hour of sunrise, full of life, and

hope, and vigour, were blown into atoms, and their existence scattered upon the winds, like breath." Our author complains, too, of the ridiculous uniform imposed on the troops. "We cannot," he says, "be surprised at the excessive mortality of British troops in India, when we reflect that they have had to combat the fearful effects of a tropical climate, from year to year, trussed up in uniforms only suited to England or the polar regions." Readers who are pleased with narratives of camp life, and incidents of danger and death, will find in this book ample materials to awaken wonder, excite imagination, or fill the heart with terror and wild sympathy. Of the writer's power to animate his descriptions with an ardent spirit of realization, there can be no doubt. He is too a conscientious though partial moralist; an exclusive patriot, mindful of no cause but his country's.

MR. OLIPHANT'S POLITICAL TRAVELS.

THE author of "Patriots and Fillibusters" commences his work by remarking "that one of the most important and interesting episodes of the Russian war, though it attracted comparatively little attention at the time, was the destruction, by British ships, of the Russian forts upon the Circassian shore of the Black Sea." Those statesmen who had made it their business to keep an eye upon the policy and progress of Russia in the East, "saw in this event an available pretext for checking the designs of the formidable and aggressive power with which we were then at war; while to the traveller an opportunity was thus afforded, which might never again occur, of exploring scenes hitherto unvisited by any European." Mr. Oliphant considers the treaty of peace by which we concluded the great Crimean war as premature, and that by it we have thrown away all the political advantages which might have been derived from a further display of hostilities. These hostilities, he says, moreover, "so far from definitely and finally settling the much-vexed Eastern question, out of which they sprang, have only stirred the turbid waters of that very noxious pool, and laid the foundations for those fresh complications which are destined before long to trouble the peace of Europe." He does not, however, consider it at present expedient to expatiate largely upon the state of Eastern polities, and he therefore proposes to entertain the reader with a short account of that "little-known Caucasian chain, which has so long presented an insurmountable barrier to Russian aggression upon Persia and Turkey, and a very inconvenient political obstacle."

After a few reflections upon the inordinate ambition of Russia, which has already subjugated nearly the whole of the Eastern Caucasus, and which must ultimately lead either to the extermination or conquest of the few tribes which still retain their independence, the author proceeds to enlighten us upon the political position of Abkhasia, a Russian frontier province, situated between Mingrelia and the yet unconquered Caucasian tribes. The population of this country is partly Mahomedan, partly Christian; its capital town is Souchaum-Kaleh, in which latter place a large Russian force has been for many years permanently stationed. The Czar had hoped, with the powerful co-operation of Prince Michael, eventually to subdue the whole of those wild mountaineers, who had hitherto so successfully resisted all endeavours to wrest from them their first and dearly-prized prerogative—freedom. This anticipation, however, does not seem to have been realised up to the commencement of the late war. "Notwithstanding the exertions of Prince Michael in favour of Russia, the greater portion of his subjects could not be induced to relinquish that independence which he (perhaps compelled by the force of circumstances) had already forfeited. Secure in their mountain strongholds, they bade defiance to the Imperial troops, who dared not penetrate beyond a few miles into the interior."

Wishing to penetrate further into the interior than had hitherto been attempted by any Europeans, our travellers experienced innumerable obstacles from the distrustful character of the natives, who, incapable of comprehending the pure motives which actuate a party of gentlemen making an exploratory tour through their wild mountain passes, suspect them of harbouring secret and ulterior designs against their peace and independence. They, however, notwithstanding the difficulties thus thrown in the way of their expedition, make considerable progress;—and further on we have the following interesting account of the Circassian language:—

"Circassian itself is the most impracticable dialect that we unfortunate travellers attempted to acquire. It consists of sounds which bear a greater resemblance to a succession of sneezes and coughs than to words. It is not a written language; there is, consequently, no alphabet, grammar, or mechanical assistance to the tyro, who has to trust entirely to ear; and then—however correct that organ may be—it requires long practice before it catches the peculiar intonation. I attempted to make a vocabulary; but no allocation of our own letters could form the faintest approximation to the words they were intended to express. . . . There are said to be thirty different languages in the Caucasus."

The author then gives us a somewhat ludicrous description of a Circassian harem, the proprietor of which he says "was public spirited enough to turn out for his inspection." The following is part of the account he gives of it:—"At first they kept at a respectful distance, and uttered immensely among themselves, and got behind one another with a great affection of coyness. When, however, they saw that presents were to be obtained by nearer advances they crept forward, sending the little children on as

pioneers, who advanced timidly, keeping their fingers in their mouths like civilized infants, until within reach of the prize, when they clutched it ravenously, and rushed back triumphant." Mr. Oliphant by no means agrees in the terms of the late treaty with Russia. He complains that the interests of the Circassians have not been sufficiently considered; a line of Russian forts upon the Circassian coast, which had been evacuated during the war, have since been reconstructed and regarrisoned by Russian forces. "The whole question," says the author, "of Eastern aggression by Russia hinges upon the existence of this line of forts. Without them Russia could never have hoped to subdue Circassia, any more than she could have taken Kars if she had left one gate open. The success of the Russian war in the Caucasus depended upon the efficacy of the blockade that could only be secured by the reconstruction of these forts. Now that these are rebuilt, Schamyl has been captured, and Circassia has been thrown again upon its own limited resources, the latter must soon be exhausted; and when the besieged country has entirely capitulated, the only barrier to Russian aggression in the East will have been swept away."

The second portion of this book is entirely devoted to America, its politics and institutions; but since the whole of the argument has been before published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, it will be unnecessary to dilate further upon it here. The reader who desires information on such points, will do well to seek it in these well-considered pages.

SIR W. HAMILTON'S LECTURES ON LOGIC.*

A BOUT eighteen months have elapsed since the publication of Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics. We have now before us the complement of his professorial prelections, the "Lectures on Logic," which he biennially alternated with his course on mental philosophy generally. We cannot complain of the lapse of time that has separated the two divisions of publication. The subject was not one which incited hasty posthumous publicity; the author's reputation could well afford the delay; and the learned editors have well occupied their leisure in the preparation of the elaborate and assiduous annotations which so greatly enhance the value of these volumes. Dr. Mansel is to be congratulated upon his occupation in so kindred and congenial a labour, which has doubtless soothed the possible irritation which the recent angry polemics of Mr. Maurice may have caused. We have to congratulate Mr. Veitch, one of his pupils whom Sir William most highly regarded, upon his appointment to the logical chair of sleepy St. Andrew's, for which we believe he is mainly indebted to the proofs of his capacity, which his joint editorial responsibility for the metaphysical lectures evinced.

The volumes before us consist of a central *corpus* on the science of logic, adapted only for those who are esoterically qualified, or who wish to be so; and of a luminous introduction to the study of the science, and an instructive and copious body of concluding matter in "modified logic," which admits and demands popular and easy treatment. There are also a variety of appendices, containing fuller and more abstruse information on certain isolated points than the text of the lectures contains; more especially, an exposition of Sir W. Hamilton's doctrine of the New Analytic of Logical Forms, somewhat immature, and not finally prepared for publication, but sufficient to show the perfect originality and the luminous completeness of his view.

Better editing than has been applied to the text could not be imagined. Every citation—nay, every slight and involuntary plagiarism, is traced to its source, and verified by chapter and number. This conscientious care goes to the rare length (for enthusiastic disciples) of the reference to German authorities, more especially Krug and Esser, of a larger portion of what we had been accustomed to consider the original doctrines of Sir William than we were prepared to discover. There still remains, however, a large marginal territory, all his own, with which his most enthusiastic admirers may be well content, and the sovereignty of which establishes him not only as the greatest writer on logic whom Great Britain has produced, but as the only great writer on logic whom our soil can claim.

Detailed criticism, still less comparison and contrast with other writers is, within our limits, impossible. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with a brief summary of, and occasional comment on, the cardinal doctrines of Sir William's system. It comes unavoidably, and indeed, explicitly (for Sir William undertakes the criticism himself), into competition with Whately's bold grammar of the science. And here we may remark, by the way, that nothing more clearly displays the extremely backward state of the science of logic in England, than the fact that until the publication of these Lectures Whately's Elements were the best and the only manual extant in our tongue. We are not forgetful of Mill; but he is only valuable as a teacher of applied logic. Now, Whately shows no evidence of knowing anything that has been written upon the subject within the last hundred years, which have been as much an era of progression in the science of logic as in the science of geology. Wallis and Aldrich were his only guides. To them he added strong common-sense, tact, and a great power of exposition; and this is the receipt for "Whately's Logic." His opening sentences proclaim his incapacity. If we dwell upon that incapacity, it is that we may the more easily determine, as by foil or contrast, the incontestable paramoury of Sir W. Hamilton's claim to be the only reliable expounder of the science in our tongue

Whately says that logic has been generally regarded as an art. The fact is, that most writers have exclusively regarded it as a science. He mistakes the real difference between art and science, thereby, of course, vitiating his whole primary definition, and, meditately, the superstructure which he bases upon it. Whately looks upon science as knowledge viewed absolutely, and without relation to practice. If this were so, every art would be, in its doctrinal part, a science. And if art is the application of knowledge to practice, as he says or assumes, then it follows that religion, politics, and morals, are arts. The confusion inheres in this ambiguity:—the Archbishop confounds the distinction between practical and theoretical science, with that which severally defines science and art.

But from the foil, let us at once proceed to the counterfoil. We dwell on definitions—on the definition of the science of logic—because the decisive root of the whole *corpus* is here to be found. And, let it be remembered, that the great and cardinal mistake of all false logicians has been the arrogation to their science of a larger area, scope, and domain, than was justified by facts. And it may be alleged, without paradox, although the statement is put vulgarly and roughly, that it was this arrogance and all-embracingness of logicians that retarded the advent of inductive philosophy, and which it required two such men as Des Cartes and Bacon to slay and bury out of sight. Let us contrast, for example, still faithful to our plan of foil and counterfoil, the arrogant definition of the Prae-Baconian Scotus, and the Post-Baconian Hamilton. "Logic," says Scotus, "is the art of arts, and science of sciences. If it is opened up, all others are also opened; if it is closed, all the rest are closed. With it, you can establish whatever you like; without it, nothing." Others, true Scotists in this respect at least, if not in the great Realist and Nominalist controversy, have styled the science, "Via ad Veritatem," "Cynosura Veritatis," "Caput et Apex Philosophiae," "Heuristica, sive Introductio ad Artem Inveniendi," &c.

Sir William's definition of logic is this: "Logic is the science of the laws of thought as thought." It is not only a science, but a demonstrative, or apodeictic science. It is conversant about thought, that is, thought proper, the acts of the understanding, of the faculty of comparison, and, in Sir William's nomenclature, the elaborative faculty, the fifth in the scale of his cognitive powers. But the nicest and most to be emphasized portion of the definition is that which designates logic as the science of the laws of thought as thought. When we think, we think about something. But the subjective act of thinking, and the objective thing thought about, are distinct and different. Only with the former does logic concern itself, with the thinking act of the mind, and the laws by, or in accordance with which it operates. Still there remains one element in the terms of the definition: "Logic is the science of the laws of thought as thought." We may regard human thought in two aspects. It is known to us by experience or observation, and by reflective speculation; by analysis and abstraction, by which we seek out and discriminate in the manifestations of thought whatever is necessary and universal. The former, the empirical consideration, belongs to the phenomenology of mind, or psychology. And where the empirical consideration of the mind terminates, there the province of logic commences, and a special and exclusive science begins. Our speculative consideration secures certain necessary elements from the contingent materials of observation. And "these are what constitute the laws of thought as thought."

Whoever is acquainted only with current logical manuals, more or less charlatanism, from Whately down to Watts or Gilbert, must experience all the joy of the discovery of a New Atlantis, at the suggestion to his mind of the precise, definite, but large and comprehensive region thus presented to him. Independently altogether of the question of the truth or untruth taught in these volumes, the mental exertion which must be earned by every one who will peruse them, will be gain and recompence enough. They are not dry reading. Every point is so closely linked with its successor, and the nexus is so often repeated, that none but those who will not, can fail to be carried consecutively from commencement to close. There is a stately grandeur, too, about the style, and a keen human zest in flaying a pretender that sheds interest over this apparently dry subject. We best express our opinion of the lectures—and we are fully alive to the full import of the not too easily to be conceded eulogy—by saying that they are a contribution of great value as well to polite literature as to mental science.

MISS MACREADY'S POEMS. *

THE daughter of our last great tragedian, Mr. Macready, has published a volume of poems which testifies at once to the careful manner in which she has been educated, to her pious disposition, and to her poetical temperament. The volume is suitably dedicated to her father, in terms which show the warmth of her affection and the depth of her reverence. The principal poem is a narrative blank-verse effusion, entitled "The Passion Flower." We may congratulate Miss Macready on the quality of her verse. She has learned to shoot in the Miltonic bow with effect. It is refreshing to catch the old tones, the complex music of our ancient bards. We recognise at once the school in which she has studied, and estimate the benefit to a young writer. The lighter measures of modern rhymers might have made her more immediately popular;—but the sterner form in which she has already gained so much of mastery will more conduce to her lasting reputation.

The story of this brief epic is simple, but it is, at the same

* *Lectures on Logic*. By Sir William Hamilton, Bart. Edited by the Rev. H. L. Mansel, B.D., LL.D., Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, Oxford; and John Veitch, M.A., Professor of Logic, St. Andrew's. William Blackwood & Sons, 1860.

* *Leaves from the Olive Mount*. Poems by Catherine Frances D. Macready. Chapman and Hall.

time, what it ought to be, symbolic. The heroine, Naamah, only too beautiful, has two cousins with whom she has grown up until her sixteenth year, "scarce knowing which, if either, she loved best." To one of them, Wilfred, she is betrothed. But Wilfred has to leave her for awhile, bound in duty to carve out a fortune for himself and her. His brother Gabriel, owing to his physical weakness, is kept at home. Now Gabriel is a poet, and soon infects poor Naamah with the delicious poison that, inspiration to him, was to her madness. Wilfred returns, to find himself bereaved of his promised bride. Yet he seeks not revenge; but, desirous of his brother's happiness, surrenders Naamah to her new lover. The father, however, is indignant; and, as he had never loved the poor invalid Gabriel, whom he thought indolent, and whose merits he could not appreciate, exhausts his anger on the offending youth. Wilfred then travels into the Holy Land, bearing his cross willingly. Hence the title of the poem:—

"In my heart
I hold it dear, this sacred Passion Flower!
My mother taught me as a child to trace
Within its cup the cross and crown of thorns,
Which one day must be borne by all who live."

But what of Gabriel and Naamah? They, too, have their Cross. They feel that they both have sinned. Naamah interprets her fault severely. Consciousness of it makes her compassionate towards others. Hence:—

"She deemed it not reproach to stand alone,
As Christ stood, with the wretched and the vile,
And plead His promises of better life.
Nor scorn, nor chaste reproof upon her lip,
But beaming through the tears in her mild eyes
Compassion lowly, tender, womanly,
Oft would she take within her own the hand
Of some poor erring sister, bowed to earth
With sense of wrong and hopeless misery;
Oft would she kneel beside her, flushed with zeal,
Affectionate, and in heart-soothing tones
(All strange to such forlorn one) bid her trust
In Him, who 'wrote upon the ground,' whose words
(Amid the cruel and bloodthirsty throng,
Fiends panting for their prey) struck awe and shame
Into each coward self-accusing heart—
'Let him that has not sinned, first cast a stone!'
Not one, but all have erred! in secret some—
And some in open day—and nought of guilt,
Whether of thought or deed, is hid from God,
Who reads the heart."

The dramatic propriety of this is evident. It reminds us of the question put by Lear to Gloster:—

"Hast thou given all
To thy unkind daughters? And is it come to this?"

But we must hasten to the close of this melancholy lay. Wilfred having succeeded in winning his father to pardon the young couple, proposes to return, and all is expectation of happier days. But a storm arises, and he is drowned in sight of shore. His corpse is brought to Gabriel, who bends over it in incurable sorrow. So deep is his despair, that even his harsh father's heart relents into tenderness. But his own is fatally smitten. Naamah becomes a widow—but also a mother; and in her child finds the consolation that she needs for her sin-born sorrow.

All this is finely conceived, and beautifully executed.

The remaining poems are chiefly lyrical. They breathe a devout and religious spirit, and are for the most part elegantly versified. She has looked, too, into the deep places of the soul, and appears to have had experiences of suffering, however favourably placed she may have been in society, and to have learned the lessons of patience and resignation that such experiences always teach. That she has, moreover, been a sedulous and critical reader of the Bible is manifest, and has derived therefrom a vigour of style and imagery, and a power of natural description, mingled with elevated sentiment, which distinguishes her poetry from the monotonous mediocrity with which the press almost daily teems. We wish her every success.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S WILD OATS, &c.*

WE have before us a book of odds and ends, from the able pen of the late Albert Smith. This volume, which comprises several original stories, a number of poems, some translations, some parodies upon eminent English poets, and a collection of stray chapters upon a variety of subjects, is now issued to the public under the superintendence of the author's brother, Mr. Arthur Smith. Interesting as they are in themselves from the brilliancy and vivacity of the writing, these "Wild Oats and Dead Leaves" (such being the appropriate title given to this collection of scraps and snatches) are rendered doubly so from the melancholy circumstances which attended the death of one of our most popular humourists and successful caterers for public amusement. The author informs us in his preface that the stray leaves which compose the present volume were his earliest essays in magazine writing, and that in them no attempt will be found to "alter existing institutions, advance progress, or provide intellectual food for the masses." Believing that "of every dozen people who take up a book, eleven do so for amusement," he

wisely enlists his talents in the service of the majority. Agreeably with this resolution the author commences his volume with three entertaining stories (evidently intended for the edification of juvenile readers), which he calls "Thefts from the Percy Reliques," and in each of which the mystical King Arthur and his fair Queen, Guinevere, flourish in good old English fashion. Of course these stories all contain appropriate morals, which the author, at the termination of each fictitious harangue, most satisfactorily elucidates for the benefit of all who may need enlightenment upon the subject. In the first of these legends, designated by our author "The Boy and the Mantle," a quaint old gentleman, of dwarf-like dimensions, suddenly makes his appearance before King Arthur, the knights of the Round Table, and all the assembled lords and ladies of the court. This eccentric personage presents to the king a mantle, possessed of the wonderful capacity of adapting itself to all sorts of shapes and sizes; this, he assures the female portion of the company, no lady who is not "true of heart to her liege lord" will be able to fit appropriately to her person. The experiment is tried by all the ladies in succession, commencing with the queen, but in every instance proves unsuccessful; the triumph is ultimately reserved for the gentle Lady Rose Caradoc, who, says the chronicler, "bore her honours very meekly," and thereby enhanced herself considerably in her husband's esteem. The author winds up by telling us that the mantle was simply "the embodiment of an easy conscience, which, whatever external appearances might be, would not accommodate itself in anywise to frames in which guilt and deception lurked." We have then two or three smart chapters upon "ghosts and prodigies," followed by a most amusing description of a "Go-ahead Day with Barnum."

Further on in the volume we find a clever parody on Tennyson's celebrated poem of the "May Queen." Grieved as we, and all true lovers of poetry, must be to see this really beautiful composition perverted into a mere vehicle for showing off the talents of burlesque writers, yet the manner in which Mr. Smith has executed this little bit of innocent caricature will with the public serve as his best apology. But, perhaps, the funniest chapters in the book are those relating to the adventures of Mr. Straggles. The author here tells us, in ludicrous language, how Mr. Straggles went cheap to Ascot, how Mr. Straggles ate whitebait at Greenwich, and how Mr. Straggles did a variety of other things, for the full particulars of which we refer the reader to the papers themselves. The book winds up with a new translation of Burger's celebrated poem, "Lenora," in which the versifying talents of Mr. Smith appear to advantage. In rendering the sense-echoing words of the original, he is happy. Take a stanza:—

"Hush! listen! listen! tramp—tramp—tramp!
A courser's steps she counted,
The rider next, with clattering stamp,
Before the porch dismounted.
And listen! at the gate, a ring,
Sounds faintly—softly—kling—ling—ling!
And then came through the portal,
These words, distinctly mortal."

The next work on our list is "The Bushranger; or, Mark Brandon the Convict," a work written with a view to the correction of any erroneous notion which might have gained ground in this country relative to the treatment of our convicts abroad; namely, "that transportation to our penal settlements is not to be looked upon in the light of a punishment, but rather as a desirable change of country, where every leniency is shown to the criminal, and every facility afforded him both for the acquisition of large fortune, and the retrieval of his lost character." It is easy to understand how, with a certain class of society, an assumption of this kind would act as a stimulant to evil actions, and be the source of much ultimate mischief and confusion. The present story was intended as a refutation of the popular fallacy; and in our estimation Mr. Rowcroft has treated his subject in the most able manner, and completely succeeded in setting at rest the question in dispute. The history of Mark Brandon, the convict, and hero of the book, is a sufficient illustration of the punishment, suffering, and remorse, which invariably follow the commission of great crimes, and from which a life in the penal settlements is by no means calculated to exempt us. The author possesses considerable power of language, and his description of life in the bush must have forcibly aroused the interest of even the most indifferent of readers. Indeed, "Mark Brandon" possesses a reality and zest in its various descriptions of early Australian life and scenery which is not always to be found in novels of its class.

THE BOOK OF VAGABONDS AND BEGGARS.*

This curious and interesting tract has been most carefully edited by Mr. Hotten, who shows as much research in his investigations as he does taste in the production of his books. In his introduction he enters into a learned dissertation on the history of vagabondism, a subject he has previously illustrated in his "Dictionary of Cant Words." He rightly attributes the great spread of beggary to the extension of the mendicant portion of the ecclesiastical system, and shows that at the time of the Reformation it had reached its *acme*. The Germans in this, as in all other matters,

* *Wild Oats and Dead Leaves.* By ALBERT SMITH. London: Chapman and Hall.
The Bushranger; or, Mark Brandon the Convict. By CHARLES ROWCROFT, Esq., author of "Tales in the Colonies." London: Thomas Hodgson.

* *The Book of Vagabonds and Beggars, with a Vocabulary of their Language.* Edited by MARTIN LUTHER, in the Year 1528. Now first translated into English, with Introduction and Notes, by JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN. London: J. C. Hotten.

have expended a great deal of learning on the subject, and Mr. Hotten has had recourse to the most learned and the latest essays on the subject; and he makes the following extract from "Schreiber's Essay":—

"The beggars of Germany rejoiced in their Golden Age; it extended throughout nearly two centuries, from the invasions of the Turks until after the conclusion of the Swedish war (1450 to 1650). During this long period it was frequently the case that begging was practised less from necessity than for pleasure: indeed, it was pursued like a regular calling. For poetry had estranged herself from the nobility; knights no longer went out on adventures to seek giants and dragons, or to liberate the Holy Tomb; she had likewise become more and more alien to the citizen, since he considered it unwise to brood over verses and rhymes, when he was called upon to calculate his profits in hard coin. Even the 'Sons of the Muses,' the scholars, had become more prosaic, since there was so much to learn and so many universities to visit, and the masters could no longer wander from one country to another with thousands of pupils.

"Then poetry (as everything in human life gradually descends) began to ally herself with beggars and vagrants. That which formerly had been misfortune and misery became soon a sort of free art, which only retained the mask of misery in order to pursue its course more safely and undisturbed. Mendicity became a distinct institution, was divided into various branches, and was provided with a language of its own. Doubtless, besides the frequent wars, it was the Gipsies—appearing in Germany, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, in larger swarms than ever—who contributed greatly to this state of things. They formed entire tribes of wanderers, as free as the birds in the air, now dispersing themselves, now reuniting, resting wherever forests or moors pleased, or stupidity and superstition allured them, possessing nothing, but appropriating to themselves the property of everybody, by stratagem or rude force.

"In what manner and to what extent such beggary had grown up and branched off towards the close of the fifteenth century, what artifices and even what language these beggars used to employ, is shown us in Johann Knebel's Chronicles, the MSS. of which are preserved in the Library of the City and University of Bale."

The *Liber Vagatorum*, of which a complete translation is here given, was probably written about 1509, and went through several editions, of which Mr. Hotten has given a minute account. It gained, of course, additional celebrity by Martin Luther writing a preface to it; it being his object to expose the frauds and villany of the mendicant fraternities, who, under the plea of religion, pursued a life of vagabondism.

As a picture of the times this little book is extremely interesting, and sheds much light on many allusions of the poets and dramatists of the sixteenth century; and it will, doubtless, be eagerly perused by all interested in such reading. Judged by its beggars the good old times have little to brag over the modern period; and there seems to be no present practice of imposition which was not known and followed in the days of our worthy ancestors. Indeed, it is probable that the practice of cadging or begging has rather deteriorated than improved, like many of the other arts which the admirers of the middle ages deplore the loss of.

The little quarto is charmingly printed by Whittingham and Wilkins, and appropriately embellished with quaint old head and tail pieces, and a *facsimile* of the original title page. We should have mentioned that the third part consists of a copious vocabulary of cant words. Altogether it is highly creditable to Mr. Hotten's taste and learning, both as the publisher and editor.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL.

HANOVER, August 21, 1860.

THE words uttered by the Emperor of AUSTRIA, the King of BAVARIA, and other high personages, at the banquet which followed the opening of the Salzburg Railway, though, doubtless, of no greater value than the high-sounding phrases which the people of this country have been long accustomed to hear from heirs to thrones and monarchs in difficulties, have given rise to a good deal of speculation, of admiration on the part of the feudalists, and ridicule on the part of the liberals. As these princely utterances may afterwards prove curious references, I translate them for preservation in your columns. The Emperor of AUSTRIA said:—"The celebration we have just witnessed opens an epoch of easy and intimate communication between extensive and fertile countries. May they enjoy the benefits of the new connection with active competition and increasing advantage. This celebration, however, bears you all feel it as I do, a higher importance. Kindred German tribes are, from this day forward, brought into closer intercourse with each other. The sons of Austria rejoice to stretch forth the hand of friendship to their brothers of Bavaria, and to thank them for their love and loyalty, and the same sentiment of unity with which we neighbours greet each other we proffer to all our German kinsmen and confederates. And while giving expression here to these feelings, I cannot help calling to mind the day on which I clasped the hand of the Prince Regent of PRUSSIA, as the pledge of the strength of the sentiment which drew us mutually towards each other. I am convinced you will all most heartily join with me in a triple toast:—A cheer for my loyal brother and friend of Bavaria! A cheer for the loyal and valiant Bavarian people! A cheer for the union of the princes and people of Germany!"

To this triple toast, the King of BAVARIA responded thus:—First of all, I have to return my heartfelt thanks, in my own name, and that of my people, for the august toast we have just heard. The work of which we now celebrate the completion is, indeed,

of far-reaching importance; it will draw kindred tribes closer to each other. May God's blessing rest upon it. The late friendly meeting of the rulers of Austria and Prussia was hailed with enthusiasm and hope by the whole nation; it has become a guarantee for the union of all Germany, and in this lies our influence and force. I now propose, with hearty sincerity, a cheer for my Imperial brother and friend of Austria! A cheer for Austria's loyal and war-tried sons! A cheer for the union of the two great States of Germany!" A toast to the union of all Germany was proposed by Count von LERCHENFELD in words nearly as follows:—"The new connexion of Bavaria with Austria will extend over both countries those blessings which it has been the sole object of the real German propaganda to spread. The Germans have never sought conquests, but only fair fields to dispose of the fruits of their labour in agriculture, manufactures, art, and science, and have likewise ever been careful to respect the peculiarities and customs of every nation. But we can reflect with pride that, while acknowledging the rights and independence of others, we have always cherished and maintained our own. It is true, indeed, that our enemies have many a time profited by our disunion, to penetrate into the heart of the country, but the people have invariably united at last and taken bloody revenge. And this sentiment of national independence, high as the Alps, firm as their foundations, this it is which now unites us to great Austria. The tie which this day connects us binds for ever the Danubian highlands with the Danubian lowlands. Whatever may threaten, whatever may be brought against us by that country where the people are being flattered with the hope of conquests abroad to console them for the loss of their own liberty at home, we shall face the danger with hearts full of courage and hope. Henceforward we all stand shoulder to shoulder, and the battle-cry from the Rhine will echo along the banks of the Danube, and from the Alps of the Eifel, and from the Adriatic to the North Sea we shall be victorious, for right is on our side, and an Almighty God disposes over the generations of men. I propose a cheer for the hearty union of Austria with Germany, in grandeur and happiness as in war and danger."

I do not exactly know from my own observation what Bavarians and Austrians think about these fine speeches, which, by the way, are rather more flowery in the original than in the translation; but in this quarter the people are disposed to ejaculate "Leather and prunella!" And, if one may judge by the tone of the correspondence from the south, the Austrians and Bavarians themselves have no great faith in the sincerity of the princes and their courtiers for such a union as the people desire. What the princes mean by union is, the means of maintaining the integrity of their respective territories against French or Russian encroachment, and by a union among themselves, resisting the demands of their subjects for free institutions. The speeches delivered at Salzburg, more especially Count LERCHENFELD's speech, would induce the belief that we were on the eve of a declaration of war against France by the entire Germanic Confederation. The Liberals are somewhat cast down at the sudden unanimity of their princes, and have made up their minds to an indefinite postponement of the great reform and union of Germany under one head, of which it was expected Prussia would be the inaugurator and defender. The alliance, or good understanding between Prussia and Austria, is tantamount to a re-adoption of the principles of action upon which the holy alliance was formed, the union of all the princes for the isolation of France, and the suppression of every attempt on the part of their subjects to obtain free institutions, the same principle is the basis of the Federal Constitution. It is now becoming pretty evident that although Prussia resisted the temptations held out to her for an alliance with Russia, the Russian diplomats have not laboured altogether in vain. The PRINCE REGENT finding his friendship sought on all sides is beginning to feel himself independent of national opinion, and notwithstanding what he has so often declared, of keeping in the liberal and constitutional path which he had chosen, has suddenly stopped in his path of progress, and shows signs of returning to the *pechants* of his early years. The state, which appeared to contain the germ of a great and free future, stands forthall at once as the prop of Austria and the protector of the privileges of the petty tyrants who have for many a long year been the detestation of the great majority of Germans. By lending his influence to protect the South-Western frontier of Austria he thereby encourages the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to hope for the ultimate re-conquest of Lombardy and the restoration of the Italian princes. The Regent has shown himself an opponent to the unity of Italy solely because Italy, as long as it remains disjointed and weak, offers a field of operation for French intrigue to exhaust, or amuse itself in. The price he will have to pay, and which he seems well inclined to pay, for the effects of his present policy is the loss of the confidence of liberal Germany, and the destruction of all hopes of obtaining the union of the people and civil liberty through the instrumentality of any German prince. For union and liberty the cry must become "Revolution and Republic!" The Prince Regent is, indeed, the last resource of all moderate men, and should he really prove false to his promises, the people cannot possibly put faith in any of their princes again.

The political correspondence of the "Prussian Annals" emphatically asserts that the disturbances in Syria have been prepared and brought about by the Powers interested in the dissolution of the Turkish empire, solely to enable the French and Russian diplomats to act conjointly in their demands against Turkey. It is particularly worthy of remark that the outbreak first occurred in those territories which, like Bulgaria and Albania, are under

Russian influence, or, like Libanon, under the influence of France. With regard to Libanon, which is destined to play so prominent a part in the development of the new drama, it may not be perhaps known to many that the country between Beyrouth and Damascus has, for some time past, been viewed by France as a fine field for colonization. It is a French company which is constructing the road between Beyrouth and Damascus; the numerous factories on the line of this road, mostly silk factories, are nearly all held by Frenchmen, and here resides a compact Roman Catholic population, the Maronites. Add to these circumstances that the Maronites are well supplied with arms of French manufacture; that a vast quantity of exciting pamphlets, which could have been printed only abroad, have been distributed all over the country; considering these and other circumstances, no man can avoid the conclusion that the late sanguinary excesses have been the result of intrigues set on foot by the Powers interested in the downfall of the Turkish empire.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia, Commander of the 3rd Division of the Prussian Forces, is the author, it is believed, of a pamphlet just published, under the title of "A Military Memoir," with the initials P. F. C. The subject treated of is the French style of fighting, and the best means of drilling the German soldiers, so as to make them excel the soldiers of France in those qualities which have lent such success to their arms. The Prince particularly points out the necessity of instilling into the German soldiers manly and soldierly self-respect, of increasing their personal and combined activity, accustoming them to the impetuosity of the French charge, and teaching them to change instantly their defensive attitude into an attack. At the conclusion the Prince offers the following remark, which may be deserving of the notice of English officers who, like others less enlightened than themselves, are too apt to forget that the men they command are of the same race and nation; and many of them, if they could find their pedigree, would prove of no mean lineage—of a better, possibly, than the proudest of their officers. "So long," says the Prince, "as an impassable gulf lies between your noble officers and the private soldier, the former will never be able to exercise a nationally beneficial influence upon the latter; drill regulations will only paralyse every healthful spirit. You will lead freemen only to victory, or you will not of the victors have been the leaders." This remark of the Prince's is directed more especially at the officers of the regiments of the guard, who will not associate with commoners; and who, it is said, prefer being whipped by a Frenchman in battle rather than speak to a citizen of his own country.

It was reported that the Elector of HESSIA had been surrounded by a mob, and grievously insulted in the streets of Frankfort, and that to escape personal violence he had been obliged to take refuge in a shop. I was disposed to view this as a singular evidence of spirit on the part of the people, and to accept it as a refutation in some degree of a remark made in my last letter; but, as usual, the telegraph has told fibs. During the past week it has been very fruitful of falsehoods, and the scene is reduced to the circumstance that while the Elector was in a shop, a few inquisitive persons assembled at the door, and as the Elector passed from the shop to his carriage, some one was so bold as to cry, "The Constitution of 1831!" and hissed. The Elector stopped, and looked about him, whereupon the people drew back frightened. He then stepped into his carriage, and drove off.

THE NATIONAL FREEHOLD CEMETERY COMPANY.

We have this week to notice a novel application of the coadjutive principle, which consists in numbers combining to promote the common interest of each, and securing benefits by mutual co-operation, which otherwise they could never hope to obtain. The mutual assurance system has been carried out with admirable success in providing indemnity for individual losses and misfortunes; and what can be effected by the united action of numbers clubbing their energies and resources, and concentrating them upon a particular project, is seen in the triumphs of modern commercial enterprise. The principle has been applied beyond the grave, so to speak, in making provision by means of life assurance for surviving relatives—for desolate widows and helpless orphans. It is now proposed to apply it to another description of *post mortem* benefit. The company in question has for its object the enabling persons in every rank of life to obtain at the cheapest possible cost the advantage for themselves and families of a freehold place of burial. This burial place will consist of a plot of ground, 7 ft. square, sufficient for two graves side by side, and affording space for eight interments; the price for the freehold in perpetuity being two guineas, or one guinea for a single grave, capable of containing four interments. The site of the Company's Cemetery is about ten miles from London, on the Tilbury railway, and consists of about 150 acres of ground in a picturesque and retired locality, easily accessible by direct roads from the most densely-populated metropolitan districts. A station will be provided in London for the reception of funerals, and there is also to be a terminus on the Cemetery itself, with every requisite species of accommodation for the use of mourners. Brick graves, vaults, catacombs, &c., will be provided at reduced charges. We see the Company do not intend to act as undertakers, but confine their sphere of action to providing cemetery accommodation, yet at the same time inviting the co-operation of funeral companies and undertakers. Such are the objects of this company, which now offers its shares to the public. Its capital is £125,000, in 25,000 £5 shares. Ten shillings is payable on application, 10s. on allotment, and the remainder in monthly instalments of 10s. each. Each share carries with it a freehold land warrant for a double plot, capable of holding eight interments, and the actual value of these plots being two guineas, reduces the subscription for a £5

share (which entitles to a proportionate participation in the profits of the concern) to the sum of £2 18s. Thus by a payment of £5 in instalments, as above, the subscriber becomes possessed of a freehold place of sepulture, seven feet square, which he can dispose of upon certain conditions, and is also entitled to his dividends and bonuses, &c., in respect of his £5 share. In addition, therefore, to the satisfaction of having a suitable burial place for oneself and one's descendants in perpetuity, there are the further benefits of a profitable pecuniary investment. And the humblest classes may now avail themselves of advantages hitherto restricted to the more affluent, and the poor man, as well as the rich, possess his "family vault." But we signalise this as one of the most recent and striking instances in which the "coadjutive" principle has been applied for securing to individuals advantages which, did they remain isolated, each shifting for himself, they would never have the remotest chance of obtaining. The reduction to practice of this principle, on a large scale, will transform the whole face of our social system, and operate as a beneficent alternative in correcting those diseases of the body politic, which under the form of ignorance and want, their immediate consequent—crime, and the long series of social and moral evils that thicken in their train, have scourged society from its origin. By co-operation and mutual assurance destitution may be completely guarded against, and pauperism only be known as one of the horrors of a past and barbarous age. Destitution at an end, ignorance will be soon eliminated, for competence and education go hand-in-hand. Besides, the "coadjutive" principle may be applied to the establishment and efficient conducting of seminaries on a scale, and with a success hitherto undreamt of. This done, the main source of crime is at once dammed up. It is "coadjition" which, even in its hitherto partial and incomplete development and application, has constructed railways, initiated, prosecuted, and brought to triumphant issue, enterprises of a magnitude so vast that to attempt their achievement by individuals, would be like one man attempting to build a ship; it has secured to persons of moderate means, who would otherwise be confined to a second-floor and the tavern parlour, all the conveniences of a palatial west end club, and in the coming future the benefits it will secure to every member of the community will not be restricted to this or that particular department of societarian economy, but will be extended to the whole social system in all its ramifications. *Why not the whole community—why not society in its totality—a system of mutual assurance? a coadjutive corporation?* The larger the scale on which the principle is applied, the greater the economy of labour and material, and the more extensive the advantages and profit. And those who really understand what "sociology" means, in its full significance and import, entertain no doubt as to the point on which modern social tendencies are converging. The company whose name forms the title of this article seems to have an excellent object in view, and we wish to direct the attention of the public towards it, and heartily wish it all success. But it is the principle we have indicated that is of such transcendent importance, and deserves the first consideration, and our chief aim has been to illustrate its workings by the examples we have selected.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

A Guide to the Mountains, Lakes, and North-West Coast of England. By Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A. London: Stanford. 1860.

The present volume purports to complete the series of Coast Guides of England, embracing three distinct portions of littoral country, the south, the east, and the north-west coasts. The one before us contains the usual well-arranged table of contents, copious index, and comprehensive map, and ought to be in the pocket or portmanteau of every traveller to the parts in question. The "legendary lore," historical associations, archeological notices, and descriptions of local scenery, are of an interesting and appropriate character.

Is it Peace, Jehu? or, Bonapartism. By an Ex-cabinet Minister. London: T. C. Newby, 1860.

Now that the "National Defences" question engrosses so large a share of public attention we may give the scheme of this writer as one that is at least suggestive. We shall let the author state his own views. He considers that the life of England is in the home question. In permitting France to attain naval equality, England has placed herself in a position of permanent danger. The average property afloat on the English coasts is one million sterling per day. "She depends" continues our author, "on the regularity and security of this trade, not only for the employment, but for the sustentation of millions of her people. From the many interests she has to guard distant from her shores, a large portion of her fleet will be always on foreign service: for it is absurd to consider the Mediterranean in any other light. Of her active naval force, only a small part will be therefore available for her defence. And yet it is on the seas that surround her, the battle of her life, if there is to be a battle, must be fought. There cannot be too great an increase of those Rifle and Artillery Corps now forming. But if it ever comes to a disputing foot by foot the soil of England with an invader, one half the life of the country will already have perished. Let it be granted that after a protracted conflict every invader be destroyed, what will she not first have lost? How inevitable and costly a struggle must she still maintain;—for to recover her prestige, she could never make peace, until she had annihilated every vestige of naval force in her opponent. An invasion, too, supposes an inadequate, a discomfited, or a destroyed fleet; and without an adequate protecting fleet, fifty thousand men may be followed by five hundred thousand. The *Battle of her Life* must be fought on the seas surrounding her. The home question, therefore, resolves itself mainly to this: How is the successful issue of such a battle to be rendered certain?" The author answers his own question thus:—"For this she requires a force that cannot—there must be impossibility—cannot be detached on foreign service. It should be placed beyond the power of any Government, or Board of Admiralty to do it. Might not this impossibility be created, by the navy being made to consist in future of two distinct parts—the Foreign Service Division, and the Home Service Division? The former

would always bring a portion of its strength to assist the latter, which would be confined in its service to the four seas of Britain. The Foreign Service Division is already provided for in the present organization of our noble navy and efficient reserve. The Home Service Division would essentially differ in every respect, save that of efficiency.

Eurol fifty or sixty thousand of your most able boatmen, fishermen, small craft coastmen, &c. for this service, at £5 a year *for life*, retaining fee. Let all these volunteers pass through the home fleet every year. In time of peace ten thousand afloat are requisite now. During peace, therefore, the Home Service Division, if sixty thousand be enrolled, would cost £300,000 a year retaining fee, and the wages, and supply, &c. of ten thousand men. They would have little to learn beside gunnery at sea, and all that appertains to naval combat. Of course, according to the number of men kept afloat, would be the period of annual service. Five thousand afloat, would have only one month's service a-year. Ten thousand would have two months. The entire force should be liable to be called out at a day's notice. The ships for them to man, should be always ready for immediate service. With such a force, not all Europe combined could invade England; with less, she is liable to insult, if not danger; to grievous harm, if not ruin; and her necessary foreign action is paralyzed. With such a change, England's voice might again be heard with effect in the council of nations. No other power would dare to arrogate to itself the right to dispose of any part of Europe according to its own sole pleasure or desire, under any pretext, however seemingly noble, however ingenious, or defensible. England could then afford to adopt at all times a peace policy. She could lose no prestige. It could never be denounced as a policy of fear. *And she would need no costly and useless fortifications.*"

A Guide through North Wales. By William Canthall. With a Notice of the Geology of the Country. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S., Local Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. London: Stanford. 1860.

This is another of Mr. Stanford's excellent guide books. It comprises the whole of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, and the adjacent borders, completing the basin of the River Dee, and the upper basin of the Severn, as far as Shrewsbury. The information of every kind is copious and lucid. The railways, coach-roads, by-roads, mountain tracks, rivers, streams, and other features, may be traced with facility in any direction; their various ramifications being indicated to an extent which leaves no part of them wholly unapproached. An index map delineates (1) all the Railways and Stations; (2) all the Roads actually traversed by Stage Coaches; and (3) those Natural Divisions of the country which define the basins of its rivers—exhibit the connection between the mountains and streams—and suggest the interesting comparison of the varying scenery which generally distinguishes the upper, lower, and intermediate parts of the same basin, as well as one basin from another. The basis of the routes is further alluded to in the preface, and explained in the second part of the "Guide" (page 36).

Ring of the Pen. By R. J. B. Calcutta: G. A. Savielle, Calcutta, Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).

Who R. J. B. is, or why, how, and when his pen slipped, this disclosure of between sixty and seventy pages, containing something about everything (from the "Meichchakal," whatever that may be, to "the Greek Mythology,") and a good many more things besides, affords us no clue for divining. It concludes with the music of an "Assamese song," more peculiar than melodious, and the words being of that order of the sublime which consists in the obscure, and from which there is not even one step to the ridiculous, as an Assamese song ought to be. The "Company," however, seems to do its work in good type, and the misprints are excused on the ground that the proof sheets miscarried through the post, and were never corrected.

Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. Edited and Abridged from the first edition by Lord John Bassell, M.P. People's Edition. Parts 7 and 8. London: Longman and Co.

This cheap re-issue of a sterling work has nearly reached its close. It is to be complete in ten parts. The parts before us contain portraits of Moore himself (at the age of 40), and of Lord Moira, and the period embraced is from February, 1829, to December, 1837. Cheapness in price, and excellence in getting up, are the leading characteristics of the work before us.

The Newspaper Gazetteer and Guide to Advertisers. London: Newton and Co. 1860.

This "Annual Register" of Newspapers contains copious information on all the journals printed and published in the United Kingdom. It gives the circulation, the year of establishment, the place and days of publication, the political and religious "platform," and price of all the various journals extant; and is illustrated with maps, showing the districts through which the various provincial newspapers circulate. Besides this, it contains a vast mass of valuable statistical and other information.

Why the Shoe Pinches, a Contribution to Applied Anatomy. By Hermann Meyer, M.D. Edinburgh: Edmonton and Douglas. London: Hamilton and Co., and Simpkin and Co. 1860.

The title of this little brochure gives a sufficient indication of its contents. We might add to it the words, "or what shoes are and what they ought to be." The strictures and suggestions are sensible enough, but the caprices of fashion are quite beyond reach of such things as logical reasons and scientific anatomy,—"fashions" being, for the most part, led by those who know and care nothing about either.

On the Invention of Stereoscopic Glasses for Single Pictures; with Preliminary Observations on the Stereoscope, &c. by T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S. London: Churchill, 1860.

This is a pamphlet containing some very useful information on the subjects it discusses, and throws considerable light on the physiology of stereoscopic vision. Those who understand anything of the curious science of optics, will glance over the table of contents with interest. Chapter 2, for instance, is on the physical action of the optic nervous apparatus, and its adaptation to the physical constitution of the eye,—oneness of visual perception,—erect vision, though retinal visions are inverted.

Suggestions for the Formation of a Volunteer Guard for Great Britain in connection with a National Benefit Society under the Protection of the State. By Lieut.-Gen. Montague Hicks. London: Effingham Wilson. 1860.

The hints contained in this pamphlet are suggestive and worthy of attention. The mutual assurance or "coadjuutive" principles might be applied with excellent results in the direction indicated.

Instructions for the Formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps' Equipment Clubs, including Rules for their Organization and Conduct. By J. H. James, Barrister-at-Law. London: Stevens and Sons. 1860.

The author of this business-like little work considers that the great physical improvement which must necessarily attend the members of Rifle Corps in the strict drill and discipline which they have bodily to go through, would alone be a sufficient reason for initiating the movement. He gives some very practical suggestions clearly expressed.

A Guide to the Coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. By Mackenzie E. G. Walcott, M.A. London: E. Stanford. 1860.

A compact little manual of topographical information, descriptive, historical, legendary, and archaeological. It contains a useful map, a table of routes by railway and road, and a convenient index. Travellers visiting the localities it refers to will find it an excellent pocket companion.

A Paper on the Lost Polar Expedition, &c. By W. Parker Snow. London: E. Stanford, 1860.

This is one of the Papers of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and was read on the 28th of last June. The author discusses the possible recovery of the scientific documents belonging to the lost expedition. There is an introduction prefixed, containing an analysis and critical examination of facts and opinions, and professing to establish the probability of survivors yet being found.

MIRIAM MAY.—We see that a fifth edition of this successful and popular production is about to be issued by Messrs. Saunders and Otley.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

BEFORE the Commission for inquiring into the Berwick-on-Tweed election, Mr. Donald Nicoll has made some extraordinary revelations of the esoterics of electioneering, partly written, partly verbal. He produced a document which he asserted that Mr. Disraeli had handed to Sergeant Brodie for enabling the latter to obtain money from Mr. Rose, the Conservative agent, wherewith to proceed to Frome or Berwick-on-Tweed, which former town Mr. Nicoll represented. He also stated that Mr. Disraeli had complimented Brodie for introducing Mr. Earle, his secretary, to the debating societies of the metropolis, and wanted him to get Mr. Vernon Smith attacked at one of the most important; and made further disclosures of these interesting mysteries on the authority of Mr. Brodie, to the scandal and astonishment of the court. The examination of Captain Charles William Gordon, the Conservative member, brought to light some strange facts. The honourable gentleman says he was given to understand "that if he gave the people a little money from time to time it would prevent bribery;" and acting upon this ingenious remedy, the only defect in which appears to be that it constitutes the disease it was intended to prevent, he applied £700 with that laudable view. His candid confessions elicited from the committee sundry compliments (the irony of which derives an additional edge from their being intended as *bass-fide*) on his "honourable and ingenuous" conduct in making a clean breast of it. But the £700 does not represent the whole outlay involved by this ingenious device for obviating bribery; there was a sum of £2,115 17s. 8d. for a church! Mr. Earle, the private secretary of Mr. Disraeli, on being examined, denied the statement of Brodie, and affirmed that he was sent to Mr. Rose merely with a view of his being employed in some capacity, such as that of messenger.

We regret to record a most disastrous waste of corn, in this inclement season, when, with such a harvest in prospect, we can least afford it, which took place at the destruction of the West Kent Wharf, London Bridge, by fire, when £200,000 worth of property was sacrificed.

Another calamitous fire occurred at Ratcliffe-cross, when a large biscuit factory was consumed, and much damage done to the adjoining houses.

We have in recent numbers signalized some very important facts, and pointed out various considerations, tending to show the immense influence of the mutual assurance or "coadjuutive" principle, in ameliorating our societarian arrangements.

A public meeting has been held in Westminster for the purpose of forming a provision store in the metropolis. The chairman, Mr. M'Sweeney, in urging the advantages of co-operation, would refer to the principles of the National Industrial and Provident Society. The shares were £1 each, payable by contributions of 2s. 6d. per month per share. The objects of the society were the blending of the two great principles of co-operation and mutual assurance. By means of co-operation, all great works were carried out; capitalists united their wealth, and by co-operating, were enabled, in many instances, to keep down the price of labour; yet the industrial classes were the producers of all the wealth of this country, the wealth which is too often made the instrument of impoverishing them. So crushing and ill-paid was the labour-market at times, that it was almost impossible for men to provide for the contingencies of life. Hence in periods of adversity, arising from sickness, loss of work, or death, multitudes of industrious artisans were left to perish, or suffer the degradation of eleemosynary support. The proposed society was to obviate these frightful calamities. By the co-operation of working men, small weekly sums soon enable them to open a store, for supplying themselves with goods at the cheapest wholesale price, and, escaping a vast amount of poisonous adulterations, be themselves the recipients of all the "profits" made by the transaction. To show the success of such enterprises, reference was made to the fact of 40 operatives at Queenshead, near Bradford, having started a co-operative store four years ago, with £20 capital; this had now accumulated to £4,000 capital. They had laid out £1,500 in building stores, gave employment to a great number of hands, and kept their own horses and carts. Further reference was

made to the Rochdale movement, some account of which was given in No. 31 of this paper. Resolutions were passed for forming a branch of the National Industrial and Provident Society, and appointing a committee to carry the object of the meeting into effect.

Another frightful murder came to light at the close of the week. Mrs. Mary Emsley, a widow lady, residing in seclusion at Grove-road, Stepney, was found murdered, in a most mysterious manner; but the circumstances seemed to denote that robbery was the object of the perpetrator or perpetrators. The inquest was opened on Monday, and adjourned till that day next week.

A letter from Mr. Cobden has appeared, in which he speaks in the highest terms of the candour and straightforwardness evinced by the French Government in the negotiations respecting the treaty.

The Prince of Wales has been continuing his tour. He left Fredericton on the 7th, and was to be at Gaspe on the 12th, and Quebec on the 17th instant. The Duke of Newcastle had recovered from his indisposition.

The public health was less good by 30 last week, the deaths having increased, from 999 the week before, to 1,029; but this latter number is less by 171 than the computed average of the last ten years.

The Jury empanelled to investigate the causes of the Dover catastrophe have found that "the deaths of Lieutenant George Thompson and Sergeant John Monger were caused by the bursting of a gun;" and that "the aforesaid accident was accelerated by the long use of the gun, and from the metal not being of a quality suitable for the casting of guns for artillery practice," and express their "unanimous opinion a periodical inspection of all guns in forts should take place."

Another horrible murder has been committed. Elizabeth Slater, a child, aged eleven, was found dead, in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, near the Duke's-walk, on Sunday, her clothes being in a disordered state, and her body fearfully disfigured.

George Cass has been executed at Carlisle (on Tuesday), for the murder of Ann Sewell, at Embleton, after making another confession, somewhat different from the former.

Mr. Crawshay, Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has failed in his attempt to put the Enlistment Act in force against the Publisher and Editor of the *Newcastle Chronicle* for its articles in favour of Captain Styles' mission to England, with the view of organizing a battalion for Garibaldi.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary Intelligence that the Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill, which has occupied so much attention among the members of "Parochial Parliaments" lately, has been withdrawn.

Thomas Winslow, tried for poisoning Mrs. Ann James (with antimony) has been acquitted, but appears to have been taken in custody again on another charge of poisoning, it being stated that three other members of his family have been poisoned with antimony within the past year.

There has been a "row" at the Agapemone. On Tuesday between 30 and 40 people, headed by the Rev. Mr. Price, laid siege to the place, and effected a breach in the gates, but were confronted by the Prince-ites, who had provided themselves with fire-arms. The object, which was the delivery of Mrs. Price from captivity, ended in failure.

Mr. Henry William Tancred, late member for Banbury, died on Monday evening, at Cliffe-terrace, Margate.

On Thursday afternoon a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, in aid of a fund for Garibaldi; Mr. Ross in the chair. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, read letters of apology for non-attendance from Sir James Duke, M.P., and Sir Charles Napier. He proceeded to state that they wanted the brave Garibaldi to know that England sympathised with the cause of Italian freedom, and was willing to assist that cause. An appeal had been made to Englishmen for help, and we should be base if we did not respond to it. Our Government was pledged to non-intervention, therefore we should not let other foreign nations interfere, but say to Austria, "Hands off Italy." After addresses from various speakers, resolutions were carried with great cheering, to the effect that it was necessary for the prosperity of Italy and the peace of Europe that the people of Italy should be emancipated from the galling tyranny of the Bourbon rule. A committee having been appointed to carry out the object of the meeting the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FOREIGN.

The Porte, in the long-expected answer to the Servian deputation, asserts his claims as to the preservation of his full Suzerain rights. Thus the establishment of an hereditary dynasty in Servia is disapproved of on the part of the Sultan, who only concedes Prince Michael's individual succession to his father on the death of the latter. The prohibition of the residence of Mahometans in Servia, beyond the pale of the Belgrade fortress, is to be maintained. The Servians are not to be at liberty to frame a new constitution for themselves, though the Sultan is willing to send commissioners to inquire into the grievances complained of.

In Italy, last week closed and the present opened with one of those breathless pauses which, in the very height and fury of the storm, are more appalling than the direst conflict of elemental strife. Garibaldi's mysterious withdrawal from the scene of action, leaving the command in the hands of one of his most trusted chiefs, was interpreted to mean that a sudden and decisive blow would be struck with irresistible effect in another quarter. At this crisis appeared M. Grandguillot's letter in the *Constitutionnel*, declaring that "Italy will, in two months, be either completely free and independent, or Austria will again rule, and this time from Messina to Turin."

The earliest intelligence of the week was to the effect that the Count and Countess Aquila had arrived at Marseilles, on board a Brazilian corvette, escorted by a Neapolitan steamer, on their way to Paris and London. One thousand five hundred Garibaldians had disembarked in Calabria, and joined two thousand insurgents, who had withdrawn into the mountains. The preparations for the defence of Naples were continued; and news from that city arrived that Colonel Cozens, with four thousand volunteers, had quitted Taormina, and taken the direction of the main land.

The National Hungarian fete passed off in perfect order, in consequence of the judicious measures taken by General Benedek to ensure tranquillity. The town of Pesth was quiet throughout, the municipality having made excellent arrangements for preventing any disturbance.

The Great Powers, in conformity with the wish of the British Cabinet, had agreed to discontinue all further negotiations for including Spain in their number.

The motive for the assassination of Prince Danielo is said to be found in his opposition to the war party, which desires the complete independence of Montenegro.

It appears as if the murder epidemic is not confined to the British Isles. At the Court of Assizes of the Aisne, a whole family of four persons, father, mother, son, aged 33, and daughter, 25, resident at the village of Prouvais, have been charged with, and all but the father convicted of, four cases of child murder; the victims being the offspring of the son and daughter, whose intimacy appears to have been known to their parents. The brother and sister were condemned to death, and the mother to hard labour for life.

A serious outbreak on the part of the negroes appears to have taken place in the Guano Islands of Sombrero, causing great excitement among the merchants trading there.

Apropos of the intended meeting of the French Emperor and the Bey of Tunis, at Algiers, the *Foudre*, a French man-of-war, proceeds to Tunis, there to be placed at the service of the Bey, who is believed to have strong tendencies for cultivating more intimate relations with European states.

Three thousand soldiers, late in the service of the Duke of Modena, are stated to have entered the army of the Pope, giving rise to disturbances, which, however, have been suppressed.

News from Naples has been received that two companies of dragoons, and a number of artillerymen have joined the insurgents at Foggia. A brig from Malta, with arms and ammunition, having been fired upon off the Calabrian coast, stranded, and was taken by the Neapolitans.

The long-expected blow in Italy has been struck. Garibaldi has made a swoop upon Sicily. News comes from Naples, under date of August 21st, that 130 vessels had landed Garibaldi and his army at Bagnara, a few miles north of the fort of Scylla, and within easy reach of Faro, on the Sicilian coast. Detachments had been previously disembarked at various points, and thus the insurgents, who joined Garibaldi's standard, have placed a force at his command enabling him to attack Reggio, the head-quarters of the Neapolitan army. A Provisional Government has been established at Potenza. The telegraph wires between Palma and Reggio had been cut. There is no doubt that if Garibaldi have fair play the more favourable of the alternatives indicated in M. Grandguillot's letter recorded above, will soon be realized. We cannot refrain from expressing a fervent wish that the only free countries in the world, England and America (whose interests and "platform" are in *essence* identical, whatever variances there may be in matters of form), will, if necessary, combine, not indeed, to interfere, but to prevent the tottering despots of the Continent from interfering. News has subsequently arrived that Reggio has fallen.

Full particulars of the Syrian massacres have arrived, and humanity revolts, while credibility is severely tested by the harrowing and sickening details. A sad and severe moral is taught by the sanguinary narrative of this foul work.—The demoniacal excesses which always and everywhere have been the fatal results of superstition and sectarianism. True, that these are but the inevitable and invariable concomitants of a certain low state of moral and intellectual development; but this fact only renders more apparent the necessity of eradicating the causes of the mischief. Do away with superstition and sectarianism in all their forms, and under every disguise, and the beneficent element of humanity remains, purged of bigotry and intolerance.

The American papers just come to hand contain "sensation" articles and "screamers" about the Great Eastern steam-ship. We give the quintuplicate heading of one in five different sizes of type:—"Sufferings at Sea—The Excursion of the Great Eastern—Fortunate escape of all on board—The Extremity of British Fairplay—The public warned against the Big Ship." Then follows a minute detail of the gambols on board and the "roughing it" endured by the passengers, the full particulars of which have already been placed before the English public. Delicacy and refinement certainly do not appear to have been the most prominent features in these nautical orgies.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

FLORAL HALL.—Mr. Alfred Mellon's concerts progress with nightly increasing *éclat*. This week has been marked by the production of several grand orchestral pieces. One of the most elaborately harmonized of all Rossini's overtures—"William Tell"—in which, however, melodic effusiveness is not sacrificed to instrumental effect, and Beethoven's grand "Leonora," which, like all this extraordinary composer's great works, seems to embody in musical expression the *ensemble* of an entire philosophy, have been performed with immense success. It is gratifying in the highest degree to find a "promenade concert" audience appreciate high class music, as these great works are appreciated by the "promenaders" of Floral Hall; and the present series of concerts, which, as we have before and elsewhere expressed an opinion (by no means peculiar to ourselves, however), are the best of the kind ever initiated in London, will greatly aid in refining and perfecting the musical taste of the public. When we consider what sort of music was most popular in the earlier part of the present century—that even Mozart's masterpiece, when produced towards the end of the last, was hardly comprehended—and when we contrast this state of things with that which now exists, we cannot but admit that the progress which has been made in the cultivation of the esthetic faculties whose office is the appreciation and enjoyment of musical excellence—is equal to the developments of civilization in any other direction, whether we take as the indices the more material types represented by steam locomotion and electric transmission of thought, or whether we advert to the more intellectual phase as mani-

fested in such works as "Buckle's History of Civilization," and Darwin's "Variability of Species and Natural Selection." We have also had in delightful contrast the slow movement from Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony" and the allegretto from Beethoven's "Symphony in F," which last might have been composed after the author's mind had been vividly impressed with the melodic style of Mozart's lighter moods. Most prominent in the admirable vocal selection given during the earlier period of the week was Meyerbeer's exquisite scene, "Robert, toi que j'aime" ("Robert le Diable"); Verdi's "Ernani Involcarmi," the buoyant and delicious aria, "Le Donne e Mobile;" and Hatton's "Good-bye, Sweetheart," respectively sung, the two first by Mdlle. de Tiefensee, and the two last by Mr. W. Cooper. Prince George Galitzin's Lelia Polka, and Kachmanine ("Insomnie") Valses were heard for the first time this week, and gave great satisfaction. Nor must we omit Mr. Mellon's brilliant cavatina (from "Victorine"), "Bright were my Visions," which Mdlle. Parepa sings with unequalled pathos and effect. On Wednesday the programme was admirable. It contained, for orchestral pieces, the overture to "Oberon" and "Fra Diavolo;" Mr. Mellon's quadrille from "Le Prophète;" Beethoven's allegretto mentioned above; a grand operatic selection from "Trovatore;" the "Isabella Valse," and the "New Rifle Galop" (H. Farmer). The chorus of the Royal Italian opera sang Pearsall's part song, "Who will o'er the Downs so free," and Ravencroft's Madrigal, "In the merry spring." The vocal selection of solo pieces consisted of "Casta Diva" ("Norma"—Bellini), allotted to Mdlle. Parepa and the Chorus; this gifted lady also sang the charming cavatina from "La Traviata," "Ah! forse e lui?" Mr. Wilby Cooper's share in the programme consisted of Purcell's "Come if you dare," sung with chorus, and "This Flower, dear Maid," ("Victorine,—Mellon). The instrumental soli pieces given were Handel's famous song, "O! ruddier than the cherry" for oboe and cello, performed by Mr. Hughes; "The Whirlwind Polka," performed by Mr. Levy (the composer of it) on the cornet, with band accompaniment; a duet by Bottessini for violin and violoncello, played by Messrs. V. and G. Collins. We have not space for detailed analysis—suffice it to say that every item in the programme was rendered to perfection. It would be an unpardonable critical sin, however, not to signalize the incomparable singing of Mdlle. Parepa in "Casta Diva," and "Ah forse e lui," both being redemanded as a matter of course. It would also be unjust to the talented concert giver, Mr. Mellon, to close this critique without some special notice of his admirable operatic selections from "Favorita" and "Trovatore," the arrangement and adaptation of which, it may not be generally known, are entirely his original production. In these selections the solos for wind and stringed instruments, as well as the ensemble, evince the most consummate taste and judgment, as well as the highest degree of technical skill and tact in orchestral manipulation. Whether as organizer and conductor of a band or original composer—whether in the higher sphere of melodic conception, the scientific elaboration of nicely adjusted harmonies, or in the somewhat arid task of working the practical mechanism of musical details, Mr. Mellon's successful labours in every branch of his art, have thoroughly established his title to a place in the front rank of living artistes. The present week closes with a "Mendelssohn Night," when the first part of the concert will consist entirely of a selection from the works of that great composer. Monday next is the "Bills Volunteer Night," when the concert will be under the patronage of the members of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps. Mr. W. Cooper will sing Mr. A. Mellon's new patriotic song, "Let every man join heart and soul," and the Volunteers in full uniform are expected to muster strong.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Tuesday, the sixth annual gathering of the Ancient Order of Foresters, which has for the past five years attracted more visitors to the Sydenham than any other celebration, took place. The demonstration is made for the purpose of augmenting two of the most important funds of the order, viz., the widow and orphan and funeral funds. The objects of the society are to provide a weekly stipend to the members in time of sickness, a provision for the widows and orphans after the death of the husband, and many other advantages, when the members are in distress. As early as eight o'clock in the morning immense crowds of well-dressed persons of both sexes took up their position at the London Bridge station, and before nine o'clock in the morning it was reckoned that no fewer than 171 carriages, pleasure vans, and dog-carts, had passed the Elephant and Castle at Newington, and from that time came vehicles of nearly every description, each filled with company, most of the males being dressed in the green Robin Hood costume. At eleven o'clock it was roughly estimated that nearly 35,000 visitors had arrived, including the boys of the Royal Military School with their excellent band. The amusements, consisting of feats in archery, cricket, quoits, and other manly games, were ably superintended by Brothers Pinchbeck, P.C.R., and Foster, H.C.R., and the members of the various courts being attired in the romantic costume of the order (bright foresters' green with silver ornaments) the brethren had a singularly melodramatic effect when in procession. Before twelve the number admitted had reached to nearly 50,000. A special dinner was provided at two o'clock for officers and members of the order, and fully 2,000 persons sat down to this monster repast, in the great dining-hall fitted up for the Orpheonists. At half-past three a display of the entire series of water-works took place, and was repeated at half-past six. In the interval, there was a considerable change in the composition of the vast concourse. Thousands left by special train, chiefly for the country; but were replaced by thousands more, released from their town occupations. It was dusk before the enormous crowd showed any clear sign of diminution. The total visitors during the day amounted to 67,928, the largest number ever present at the Palace in any one day since the opening. Of the above number 64,824 paid for admission; the remainder (3,104) were season ticket holders. Altogether it was a grand holiday.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—It was at this favourite place of semi-rural entertainment that the class of concerts designated "monstre," from the magnitude of the vocal and instrumental performances and the multiplied attractions of the programme, had their origin. The "Great day and night fete," (as it was described "in the books,") given

on Monday, by M. Emile Berger, the eminent pianist and conductor, was of primeval titanic dimensions. The selection comprised the most popular and favourite pieces from the greatest composers, native and foreign. The orchestra opened the concert with the overture to "Zampa," and part third commenced with that to "Fra Diavolo," played by the band of the Grenadier Guards. Besides a choice selection of operatic and military music, there were solo pieces, for violin (Mr. Viotti Collins), cornet (Mr. J. Levy), flute (Master Drew Dean), &c. A glance at the names of the vocal artistes who appeared, and the fact that some of their most celebrated pieces were given in their best style, will be sufficient to show the character of the entertainment. The programme, then, contained the names of Mesdames Weiss and Gilbert, Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Poole, R. Hersee, M. Wells, Banks, E. Hughes, Kate and Rosina Ranee, Chipperfield, and Clinton; and Messrs. A. Irving, Chipperfield, Lawrence, Walback, George Tedder, Grattan Kelly, Weiss, T. Distin, and Bartleman. Among the prettiest and newest English songs given on the occasion were Mr. L. Williams's "Effie Sunshine," "When Chloe smiles on me," and "Be sure you call as you pass by," respectively sung by his pupil, Miss Clara Hamilton, Mr. George Perren, and Miss Poole, and accompanied by the composer; the concert-giver, M. Emile Berger's "Come through the garden gate," composed for and sung by Miss Medora Collins, and the same writer's "Why don't he tell me so," sung by Miss Poole; Hume's "We yet may meet again," sung by Mr. D. Morgan, who also gave "My own Native Heather," composed for the singer by Mr. S. Glover. Virginia Gabriel's "The Skipper and his Boy," was sung by Miss Leffler with admirable expression, feeling, and effect. We may mention in passing, that this favourite *cantatrice* is engaged for Mr. Harrison's English opera company, to which she will form a valuable acquisition. The singing of Mr. Weiss in a ballad of his own composition, "We were boys together" (*encored*); and his duo with Madame Weiss, "My sufferings and my sorrows," from *Lucia di Lammermoor* (*encored*), and other pieces by the same favourite vocalists, as well as Mdlle. Parepa's "Do not mingle" (sung in the original key), by this gifted singer, with all the powers of feeling, pathos, and finished vocalization with which she is so prodigally endowed (*encored*); and the other pieces assigned to her, were beyond all praise. Among the leaders, conductors, and accompanists, were the well-known names of M. Henri Laurent, Mr. J. W. Thirlwall, Herr W. Ganz, M. Emile Berger (whose talents as a pianist of the first ability were exhibited to advantage in his performance of Thalberg's "Last Rose of Summer"), Mr. Kingisbury, Dr. Pech, Mr. D. Godfrey, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A new comedietta, entitled "A Fair Exchange," by Mr. Montagu Williams, will be produced at this house on Monday, in which Miss Louise Keeley, Miss Herbert, Miss Seymour and Messrs. H. Wigan, W. Gordon, and H. Rivers will appear.

PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Lord GRANVILLE intimated that, on Friday, he should move the suspension of the standing orders with respect to the second reading of bills, for the purpose of moving the second reading of the Savings Banks Bill. Several bills passed through Committee, and the Industrial Schools' Act Amendment Bill was read a second time. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time and passed. The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. The Earl of HARRINGTON's motion for report of the coroner's inquest in reference to the accidental poisoning of Sarah Ann Bull at Lewes, was negatived without a division.—The Commons' amendments of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act Amendment Bill and the Prisons (Scotland) Bill, were agreed to. The Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill and the Spirits Bill were read a second time, and the House adjourned.—In the Commons (Thursday), Mr. E. JAMES presented a petition signed by 400 working men, for opening the National Gallery on Sundays. Colonel FRENCH gave notice that to-morrow he would call attention to the case of Mr. Evelyn, the high sheriff, who had been fined £500 at Guildford. The Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, the Excise Duties Bill, and the Customs (No. 2) Bill, were read a third time and passed. In committee of supply several votes were agreed to, among others, £100,850 for the British Museum, £30,000 for British Columbia, £24,728 for salaries of governors in the West Indies, and £18,000 for salaries of stipendiary justices in those colonies. In the evening, the report of the Committee of Supply was agreed to; and on going into committee, Mr. HENNESSY asked if the Government were aware of the enlistment of British subjects for Garibaldi's army, and Sir J. SHELLEY rebuked Mr. HENNESSY for inconsistency in not equally setting his face against the enlistment of British subjects for the army of Garibaldi's enemies. Lord PALMESTON was not aware of the enlistment. Mr. HENNESSY complained of. In supply, Mr. CARDWELL moved a resolution, granting £270,722 for the public education of the people of Ireland, and, after a lengthy discussion, the vote was agreed to. The House adjourned at 25 minutes to 4 o'clock.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord GRANVILLE stated that on Monday (in consequence of the threatened opposition having been withdrawn), he would move a similar resolution with regard to the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Bill, to that which was rejected on the previous occasion. Lord DE GREY AND RIPON (in answer to Lord MALMSEY) stated that the Government neither had the desire nor the power to compel volunteers to attend for inspection at a distance from head-quarters. The House adjourned at 7 o'clock. In the Commons, at the morning sitting (Friday) the following resolutions, moved by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, were, after some discussion (Sir H. WILLoughby, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. HENLEY having objected to them), agreed to:—1st, That the Commissioners of the Treasury be authorized to raise £2,000,000 by the issue of Exchequer bonds or bills. 2nd, That the interest of such bonds, payable half-yearly, be charged upon and issued out of the consolidated fund. As to £1,000,000 of this, his object was to provide for replacing Exchequer bonds which would expire in November; but, looking at the possible effect of the weather on the harvest and the price of food, he deemed it expedient

to ask for £2,000,000, though he hoped not to require it. The civil service estimates were resumed in Committee of Supply. In the evening, on the motion for adjournment, Col. FRENCH called attention to a report that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had transferred to the Inspector-General of Constabulary the appointment of one-third of the resident magistrates, to be selected from the force under his command; and Mr. CARDWELL explained the course taken by Lord CARLISLE in the matter. With reference to the intended human sacrifice of 2,000 persons by the King of Dahomey, in memory of his father (in accordance with one of the behests of superstition, that fertile source of bloodshed and misery), as signalized by Lord FERMOY, who suggested that measures be taken to avert these horrible rites, Lord PALMERSTON said that the matter had engaged the attention of the Government, and endeavours had been made to persuade the King of Dahomey to abandon the inhuman customs of the local religion; the great obstacle to the success of these endeavours, was, (he stated) the slave trade carried on by white men. In reply to a question of Mr. KINNAIRD, Lord PALMERSTON stated that Lord DUFFERIN had instructions to take steps for procuring the liberation of the Christian women, and the British Ambassador at Constantinople would promote the object as well. In reply to Mr. MANSELL, he said that the state of Syria was caused by the absence of direct authority. There were various reports as to which party was the aggressor; the Maronites were indisputably the aggressing parties—to what extent, was not settled. One of Lord DUFFERIN's duties was to ascertain the state of the country, and suggest what system of Government would conduce to the happiness of the people, and render such collisions impossible for the future. The motion for adjournment, which had been made for the purpose of broaching the topics adverted to, was negatived after some other subjects had been briefly discussed, and in Committee of Supply the Militia and Army Estimates were disposed of, and the Civil Service Estimates occupied attention until progress was ordered to be reported. The Metropolitan Police Force (Dockyards) No. 2 Bill, and the Naval Discipline Bill were read a second time, and the Ecclesiastical Courts and Registers' Bill (Ireland) was withdrawn. The Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill was considered in Committee. Mr. HENNESSY's motion to defer it for three months, having, after some discussion, been negatived by fifty-three against twenty-two, and the chairman having been ordered to report progress, the report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to, and the remaining orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at two o'clock.—In the House of Commons, on Saturday, Mr. AYTON gave notice of his intention to inquire as to what arrangements the Government would make regarding the very important measures left unconsidered this session, and Mr. M. GIBSON, in answer to Mr. E. JAMES, said that on Monday the Government would state the course they would take with reference to the Companies' Bill. Mr. D. GRIFFITH, referring to the return of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as to the attendances at the Board on the augmentation of the Dean of York's salary, and complained that such augmentation was carried by the influence of clerical members, while the return showed no division on the question; and Sir H. WILLOUGHBY inquired if there was any power to check the expenditure of the Commissioners, a question which a Government Member said would be answered if repeated on Monday. Mr. WARNER reminded the House that they were elected specially to deal with the question of Parliamentary Reform, and could not divest themselves of that responsibility. Mr. E. JAMES urged the placing of a statue of Oliver Cromwell in the corridor of the House. Mr. CONINGHAM gave notice that he would move that the vote taken the previous night for the Ecclesiastical Commission, be omitted from the report of Supply. In Committee of Supply, a number of votes were taken, among others £20,000 for submarine telegraphs; £1,914 for the Wellington Testimonial, Dublin, and the Birkenhead and Europa Monuments, Chelsea Hospital; £15,000 for the National Gallery; £28,117 for public buildings, in Ireland; the votes we have specified giving rise to more or less discussion, and the rest passing without opposition. On the vote for £2,000 for the British Portrait Gallery (also passed), Mr. E. JAMES called attention to the fact, that while among "the most eminent persons in British History" there was a portrait of Nell Gwynne, the search would be vain throughout the National collection for a portrait of Oliver Cromwell; Mr. E. JAMES also inquired, on the vote of £17,000 for the Kensington Museum (likewise passed), whether the express intention of the donor of the Sheepshanks' collection, that it should be open on Sundays, had been, or was to be carried into effect, and Mr. LOWE replied, that admission on Sundays had not been made a positive condition of the Trust, although the donor did express the wish. In Committee of Ways and Means, a vote of £1,712,000 was agreed to for surplus of ways and means. The Report of resolution for raising £2,000,000 by Exchequer Bills and Bonds, was agreed to, and leave given for the bill thereon. The Report on Supply was brought up and received. The Militia Pay Bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past five, to three o'clock on Monday.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to a number of bills: and the LORD CHANCELLOR, on taking his seat, intimated, that on Friday he would make a statement on the measures of Law Reform, which had been before Parliament this session, and on the progress made in the Expurgated Edition of the Statutes. The Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Bill, the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, the Customs (No. 2) Bill, the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, and the Defence of the Realm Bill, were read a second time. The Refreshment Houses (Ireland) Bill, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and the Industrial Schools Act Amendment Bill were read a third time, and passed. The House adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.—In the House of Commons, after some preliminary business had been gone through, Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the enormous expenditure which marked the present Session. When the CHANCELLOR introduced his budget, the estimated expenditure was over £70,000,000, far in excess of any year's expenditure ever known in this country during peace, and the actual sum total voted was £76,400,000, and the honourable Member proceeded to give a summary of our naval armaments. Lord C. PAGET, later in the evening, stated

that England possessed 52 screw line of battle ships, and 29 block ships, which ought not to be ranked as line of battle ships. The French were building ten iron-cased ships, and we were building four iron-cased frigates. He was followed by Mr. V. SCULLY, who denounced the "profligate expenditure" of the Session, and trusted that at the beginning of next Session, some Member would move that in the opinion of the House the estimates ought to be brought on before the 1st of May. Considerable discussion took place on the £15,000 vote for the National Gallery, on that of £75,000 for Civil Contingencies, in which Mr. E. JAMES called attention to the enormous sum of £3,668. 17s., for drawing up the Reform Bill of 1858: and that of £17,000 for the Kensington Museum, on which Mr. W. CONINGHAM divided the House; the vote being agreed to by 60, against 21. The Report of Ways and Means having been brought up, and agreed to, the Appropriation Bill was read a first time, and the second reading appointed for Tuesday. The East India Loan Bill and the Spirit Duties Bill were read a third time, and passed. The Militia Pay Bill was read a second time. The Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill was discussed in Committee, and the Chairman was ordered to report the Bill, with amendments. The Local Government (1858) Amendment (No. 2) Bill was also considered in Committee, and the remaining clauses agreed to. The Law and Equity Bill, and the Titles to Land (Scotland) Act, 1858, Amendment (No. 2) Bill, were read a third time each, and passed. The debate on the Divorce Court Bill was adjourned. Several Bills were read a second time. The Metropolitan Police Force (Dockyards) Bill was considered in Committee, the Companies' Bill was withdrawn, the Lords' Amendments to the Industrial Museum (Scotland) Bill were agreed to, and the Sale of Gas Amendment Bill was read a third time, and passed. The House adjourned at a quarter past one.—In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the East India Loan Bill, for raising £3,000,000 in this country by way of loan, was read a first time, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock.—In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill and the Exchequer Bonds (£2,000,000) Bill were read a second time. In the evening, the New Zealand Bill was withdrawn by the Government. The House then went into Committee on the Naval Discipline Bill, giving power to Courts Martial to graduate punishment, from death downwards, and to convict offenders of lesser crimes when charged with greater; corporal punishment not to be inflicted (except in cases of open mutiny) without previous inquiry by one or more officers of the ship, their report not to bind the captain, who, on his own responsibility, is to inflict or remit the punishment. The Bill, with certain amendments, was agreed to. The Roman Catholic Charities Bill was the signal for an angry adjourned debate, which terminated in the Bill being ordered to be read a third time, Sir G. Bowyer's amendment having been negatived by 70 to 13, as was also Mr. Puller's for the adjournment of the debate. The fresh clauses of the Court of Chancery Bill were then discussed and disposed of in Committee. The Lords' amendments of the Ecclesiastical Commission, &c., Bill were agreed to, notwithstanding a protest from Mr. OSBORNE, who condemned the augmentation of the Dean of York's salary, and moved as an amendment of one of the Lord's amendments, that in all cases of any scheme proposed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by which the income of any ecclesiastical dignitary should be altered or increased, the same should be laid before Parliament six weeks before issuing the order in council. The report on the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill was agreed to, and other Bills having been forwarded a stage, the House adjourned at ten minutes before 2 o'clock.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill and the Exchequer Bonds and Bills (£2,000,000) Bill went through Committee. The Militia Pay Bill and the Police Force (Dockyard) Bill were read a third time and passed. In Committee on the Union of Benefices Bill a very long discussion arose, when some amendments were introduced; one of them providing that no scheme be carried into effect without the sanction of Parliament; and notices of other amendments were given. This measure occupied almost the entire sitting. The Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill was withdrawn. The reports of the Endowed Charities Bill and the Naval Discipline Bill underwent amendments. The Roman Catholic Charities Bill (a motion by Mr. BUTT to recommit it being withdrawn), the Court of Chancery Bill, the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill, and some others were read a third time and passed. The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill was modified in Committee. The House adjourned at 20 minutes to 6 o'clock.

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